

SEYMOUR DAILY REPUBLICAN.

VOLUME XXXIII NO. 173

SEYMOUR, INDIANA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1908.

PRICE TWO CENTS

CLEVELAND DEAD

Stalwart Ex-President Passes Away This Morning.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland died at 9 o'clock this morning at his home in Princeton, New Jersey.

His health had been poor for quite awhile but recent dispatches stated that he was getting better. It now appears that the Ex-President's condition had been more serious for weeks than the public knew. His death removes the last of our Ex-Presidents.

An extended sketch of his life and public career is found on the fourth page of this paper today.

MARRIED.

REINHART—FIRSICH

Frank Reinhart, of Indianapolis, and Miss Elizabeth Firsich, of North Vernon were married at the St. Mary's Catholic church at North Vernon Wednesday morning at nine o'clock. Mr. Reinhart is the son Michael Reinhart of this city. Mrs. Reinhart is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. Firsich, prominent and well known citizens of North Vernon. About a hundred invitations had been issued and a large wedding dinner was being arranged for twelve o'clock today but on account of the death of the groom's mother the plans were changed and wedding made a quiet affair. The couple came here on the two o'clock train this afternoon and went directly to the home of the groom's father on S. Broadway. They will remain in this city for a few days after which they will go to Indianapolis where they will make their future home.

Successful Picnic.

The German Lutheran picnic at the city park Tuesday was one of the most successful ever given for the Lutheran schools and was more largely attended by the general public than was expected. The parade through the city started at 9:30 in the morning headed by the band. About 155 people were in the line of march which was in charge of the teachers, Prof. Wilde and Prof. Lange, who were assisted by Ed Steinwedel and two or three other persons who assisted in carrying the flags. The children marched in six groups and most of them carried flags except one group of little girls that carried wands.

Ahlbrand's big tent was erected in the park and beneath this a refreshment stand was erected where refreshments were dispensed. More than six hundred people were at the park during the afternoon and all had a delightful time. The band stand was decorated in the national colors and the band discoursed an abundance of excellent music. The drill of the little girls was one of the attractive features of the afternoon.

Entertained.

Yesterday afternoon from three until five, Misses Hattie Roeger, Helen and Mary Lee Galbraith entertained a number of their friends in honor of Miss Mabel Roach, of Indianapolis. Games, contests and fortune telling were indulged in. Refreshments were served in which the color scheme of pink and white used in decorations was carried out. The party was given at Miss Roeger's home. The yard was beautiful with ferns and potted plants and the afternoon was spent on the shady lawn. About twenty guests responded to the invitations and the afternoon was very much enjoyed. Miss Mabel is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Clyde J. Roach, of Indianapolis, and has been visiting in this city for several days the guest of Helen and Mary Lee Galbraith and other friends.

Dreamland Tonight.

"The Unwilling Chiropodist" and "Under the Liverty." Illustrated song "Where The Catskills Lift Their Summits To The Sun."

Born.

To Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Parker, of 2825 Moore Avenue, Indianapolis, a son. Mrs. Parker was formerly Miss Leona Bretthauer, of this city.

50 cent Excursion to Columbus, Ind.

Pennsylvania Lines, Sunday June, 28, account dedication German Lutheran Church. Leave 8:13 a. m. j27d

Foster's transfer meets all trains. Baggage and pickups handled. Phone 122. j24d

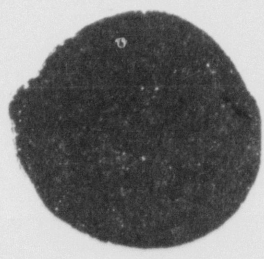
Try a Want Ad in The REPUBLICAN

DIED.

REINHART.—Mrs. Bridget Reinhart, wife of Michael Reinhart, died Tuesday afternoon at 4:40, at their home at 127 S. Broadway. Age 52 years, and 9 days. She was born in Jennings county on June 14, 1856, and came here with her husband about twenty-three years ago. She had been an invalid for several years and was taken quite ill on Sunday, June 14th, but her condition was not considered serious till on Friday. From that time she suffered intensely. Though delirious at times from the fever during her illness, she was conscious during her last hours and almost till the end came. She suffered from a number of different troubles during her last ten days illness. June 15th, the date of her birth, was also the date of her wedding anniversary. She was a member of the Catholic church. This is the first death in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Reinhart and is all the sadder as their son, Frank, was to be married this morning at North Vernon and she had hoped to be able to attend the marriage ceremonies. A large number of invitations had been issued and many of the out of town guests arrived in North Vernon Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning before they learned of the death of the mother of the groom. Mrs. Reinhart leaves a husband and seven children: Charles, who is a conductor on the Vandalia railway and resides at Indianapolis; Elizabeth, a teacher in the Seymour city schools; Louis, a brakeman on the B. & O. S-W; Mayme, who resides with her parents; Frank, who is a conductor on a street car line in Indianapolis; Catherine and Joseph, who also reside with their parents. There is also one grandchild living. Charles Reinhart and family came down from Indianapolis Monday and all of the children were here before their mother's death. The funeral services will occur at the St. Ambrose Catholic church Friday morning at 8:30, conducted by Father C. J. Conrad. Burial at the Catholic cemetery.

TAFT'S FIRST FIST FIGHT.

It was in the fall of 1889, just twenty-eight years ago next November, that William Howard Taft had the first fist fight of his manhood. And the man he fought was thrashed well, as he deserved to be. Our candidate for president has forgotten all about it long ago, but the tale is worth telling now. He was twenty-three years old then and that month he cast his first presidential vote for James Abram Garfield. That year Mr. Taft's famous father, Alfonso Taft, was the Republican candidate for governor of Ohio. A man named Rose had been running a little dirty, blackmailing campaign paper in Cincinnati. He constantly slandered the elderly Taft throughout the campaign. The son's ire was roused. He was an attorney with a devoted reverence for the law as a medium for redress, but this was a case where he considered personal physical chastisement of his father's base traducer the better and more effective way. He was young and his blood was red. He went down to Rose's office and there he gave the scoundrel a thorough beating. He kept at the good work until Rose, cowed and sore, cried for mercy. Husky Bill Taft presented his terms: "If you'll agree to leave town, I'll let you up. I'll come down here again to night and if you are still here this is only a start." When Taft returned Rose had gone. He had taken an early evening train and his paper never appeared again.



Watch the Spot

Fourth July Excursion Rates

Southern Indiana Railway will sell tickets on July 3rd and 4th good returning July 6th, at one and one-half fare for round trip to all points over 35 miles. No excursion tickets sold for less than \$1.00.

Ice cream freezers and hammocks at bargain prices at the Bee Hive j26d

Mrs. O. D. Lumpkin and son Chester went to Indianapolis this morning to attend the wedding of her niece Miss Watts.

Constipation with all its manifestations of a disturbed liver and indigestion yields quickly to **Sanol**. It only costs 35 cents to find out the great curative powers in the Sanol Remedies. Take nothing else from the druggist. Remember it is **Sanol** you want. **35c and \$1.00** per bottle at the drug store.

RUTH GREY

Woman Who Will Do Marvelous Things at Air Dome

"How does she do it?" This is the unanswered question that has sprung to the lips of the thousands who have been spectators of the weirdly wonderful mental feats of Ruth Grey.

Scoffers have come prepared to offer some theory of material or practical explanation, but have become dumfounded when confronted with the actual accomplishments of this strange and charming woman. Thousands have more or less reluctantly concluded that Ruth Grey is really endowed with a great mysterious, unnamed, unknown force, which she uses or which is manifested through her for the benefit of mankind, and to prepare them for some gigantic truth of soul or science unrevealed as yet.

None can claim Miss Grey is a fraud, or that she is ever misrepresented with her sanction. She claims nothing. She offers no explanation, sits blindfolded, calls names and questions, gives comfort, warning and advice, talks of intimate personal affairs that have never been breathed, and speaks impressively of future events with the confident certainty of an eyewitness. The conclusions are left for the unbiased decisions of the audience.

Ruth Grey will be at the Air Dome Thursday, Friday and Saturday nights this week. She will be the great stellar attraction in an interesting program, introducing several distinctive features of varied entertainment.

Dr. Vest Suggested.

Rev. Emmons R. Vest, D. D., pastor of Trinity Methodist Episcopal church in this city, has been suggested by some of his friends and admirers as a suitable successor to Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes as President of DePauw University. The Trustees of old DePauw might go further and not do so well. Dr. Vest is a native Hoosier, born in Scott county; was educated in DePauw and belonged to the graduating class of 1885; is a man of scholarly tastes and attainments, possessing an extraordinary knowledge of the Scriptures, and is especially strong in the pulpit and on the platform. He has superior social qualities, is in the very prime of life, and could, it is believed, maintain the high standing already attained by the Presidents of DePauw. Why not, as in the case of Dr. Bovard at Moores Hill, put our own men of known ability in these positions of trust and honor in our State rather than go from home and select those who at best will be only an experiment? While the people of Madison and of Trinity church are proud of Dr. Vest, and would be loath to part with him, it would gratify them immensely if he should be called to this high and responsible position.—Madison Courier.

Obituary.

Katharine Deutschman died at her home east of Seymour Wednesday June 17, at 5 o'clock a. m. after a lingering illness of one year, three months and five days of paralysis. She suffered a third stroke Tuesday evening about 5 p. m. from which she never regained consciousness. She was born near Scipio, Jennings county, March 11, 1846, making her age 62 years, 3 months and 5 days. She was united in marriage to Chas. F. Deutschman Jan. 23, 1866, at Cincinnati, Ohio, and to them were born five children, four of whom are living. William G., of Clarksville, New Mexico, Anna L. V. Moeller, of Springfield, Ohio, Carrie E. M. Ringler, who lived near her parents, Chas. C., who resides in Covington, Ky. She leaves a husband, two half brothers and two half sisters and a host of relatives and friends to mourn her death.

Kennedy's Laxative Cough Syrup is the one that children like so well to take as it tastes nearly as good as maple sugar. It is different from the others as it does not constipate, but on the other hand it acts gently yet freely on the bowels and therefore it drives the cold out of the system. It is sold here by all druggists.

The only Barn Dance Song ever published music by W. G. Masters of this city. At Vande Walle's.

Mrs. W. F. Bush has returned from Indianapolis, where she has been under the care of Dr. Eastman for the last few weeks and her health is very much improved.

Aint it great? What? The Barn Dance Song at Vande Walle's.

Against Race Track Gambling

Baton Rouge, La., June 24.—The Locke anti-racing bill, on which such a strenuous fight has been made, and which had previously passed the house, passed the senate late yesterday afternoon by a vote of 21 to 19. The passage of the bill was greeted with a storm of applause. The bill prohibits bookmaking, Pari-Mutuel machines or gambling in any form on races. Most of the Locke bill supporters contend this measure will stop all races except those at county fairs. The Locke bill will become a law thirty days after formal announcement of the governor's signature.

It required twenty-one votes to get the bill through the senate, and the last twenty-four hours before its passage were marked by a desperate and finally successful effort to muster the necessary strength. One senator was found to be suffering from some form of poisoning, and another who had committed himself in favor of the bill did not show up. Several physicians were put to work on the ailing member and two New Orleans reporters were sent scurrying in a high-power automobile through the Louisiana marshes on a ninety-mile trip after the one who was absent. Both of these senators were finally gotten on the floor and added to the nineteen already present, made the twenty-one votes necessary to carry the bill. A minute or so previous to final passage of the bill, a lively and somewhat bitter debate was indulged in by members of the body. Senator Tabbe charged that the racing faction had used "knock-out drops" to keep senators away from their sworn duty, and charges and counter-charges followed.

The senator whose illness caused the charges of poisoning to be made was J. S. Smart of DeSoto parish. After Senator Labbes's statement about knock-out drops had been made, Senator Smart, despite his weakness, addressed the senate, saying that there was absolutely no foundation for the reports that poison had caused his attack. He said he was subject to such attacks. Senator Labbes then explained that his charge as to knock-out drops had not referred to Dr. Smart in particular and that it was not to be interpreted literally. He spoke, he said, in a figurative sense, intending to show the sort of methods the racing interests had used.

Senator Settoon of Livingston parish, the absentee who was searched for with an automobile, was delayed on account of a change in train schedules. When he missed the train on which he had intended to come to Baton Rouge Monday, he had to wait twenty-four hours for another train.

With the exception of one vacancy, due to death, the full membership of the senate was present when the vote was taken. One vote gained by the racetrack interests, or even the failure of one of the Locke bill supporters to vote, would have defeated the bill. The tension was therefore extreme as the roll was called. Twice the name of a senator whose action had been reported doubtful was called and each time that senator voted against the bill. These two senators were T. J. Davis of Vernon parish, and H. C. Drew of Calcasieu. Their votes against the bill left the measure on the sheer verge of defeat as the roll progressed. Then the name of Smart, one of the storm centers of the day's debate, was called. Ill and scarcely able to remain in his seat, his presence recalled vividly the recent roll-call on racing in New York. Though weak of voice, his "aye" penetrated the chamber and was greeted with wild cheering. From then on until the end of the roll-call, the result was practically sure.

A remarkable feature of the closing days of the struggle has been the attitude of the racetrack interests who represented themselves as the only real reformers of racing. They claimed that since the Locke bill is admitted by its supporters to permit individual betting, racing would continue, with its evil phases, more obnoxious than ever. The Locke bill reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Louisiana, that any person who either as agent, owner, official or employee shall in any room, hall, house or any enclosure or upon any track, path, road or course, whether within or without an enclosure, in this state, engage in encouraging, promoting, aiding or assisting in the operating of a betting book, or a French Mutuel pooling device, upon any kind of a horse race or races, or in selling auction pools upon any horse race, or shall by any other device encourage, promote, aid or assist any person or persons to bet or wager upon a horse race or races, run or trotted, or paced, within this state or elsewhere, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, and imprisoned for a period of not less than six months nor more than twelve months."

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little liver pills, are sold by all druggists.

Oscar Mays, of Madison, was in this city Monday on business.

BOY IN BROWN

A Creditable Performance By Twelve Seymour Boys.

The boys who gave the play at the Majestic Theatre Tuesday evening acquitted themselves with credit and are receiving congratulations today. The play given was entitled "A Boy in Brown" and the scenes pictured life on a ranch and plains of the west. The boys had their parts well in hand and their acting showed that they had been well trained. The audience was quite large and the applause and laughter showed that all enjoyed the play. The success of this first play attempted by these school boys will doubtless prompt them to present others in the future. Those taking part and the characters they represented are shown by the cast of characters given below.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Jack Harley, Soldier, Montana 29th
Dick Harley, Jack's Missing Brother,
Albert Ross
Captain Jackson, officer, Montana 29th
Alias Tuscon Tim,
Rex Whitson
George W. Black, Negro Servant,
Coulter Montgomery
Wing Chow, Chinese Servant,
Frank Wheeler
Jackson Blake, Owner of "Big B" Ranch Ed Patrick
Jim Prethro, Cowboy on "Big B" Julius Teckmeyer
Col. Stewart, Commander of Fort Advance Cash McOsker
Sergeant Mayo, Officer, Montana 29th, Merrill Montgomery
Private Wilmot Soldier, Montana 29th Howard Bartlett
Private Grey, Soldier, Montana 29th, Blain Vogel
Private Dayton, Soldier, Montana 29th Will Bohnencomp
Yankee Doodle Boy Leonard Bartlett

Becoming The Topic of Universal Interest.

The remarkable results that are being accomplished throughout the state by the new remedy, Root Juice, is rapidly becoming the topic of universal interest. So many people are praising the remedy that the general interest in it is becoming widespread and it is now being sold in such enormous quantities that it is hard to supply the demand. It seems to soothe, help and strengthen the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels with such rapidity that those who have suffered for years with indigestion, rheumatism, kidney troubles and nervousness notice great improvement before they have used the first bottle. Mr. John K. Stevens, police officer, of 1313 Summit street, Fort Wayne, Ind., says: "I am glad to be able to truthfully say that I have found the great remedy to be all that is claimed for it. My kidneys and bladder were in bad condition before I commenced taking it and had been so for some time, but I am now glad to say that I am now glad to say that I am entirely cured, and many of the city have told me the remedy has cured them."

The great remedy has cured many people at this point within the last few months. It is sold for one dollar a bottle, or three bottles for two dollars and a half. Those who wish to know more about it and would learn of the many cures it has made, should go to W. F. Peter drug store.

Improvements.

A. H. DeGolyer is putting up a building at the back end of his lot back of his residence where he will keep his automobile.

The Stanfield-Carlson Hardware company has the wareroom on the Pfaffenberger lot about completed.

J. B. Shepard has made some valuable improvements about his residence property at the corner of Fourth and Poplar streets.

The new residence of J. E. Gault just north of the Presbyterian church is nearing completion.

Ed Fenton is making rapid progress with the two residences Bottorff and Schleeter are building for him in the north part of the city.

Stomach troubles are very common in the summer time and you should not only be very careful about what you eat just now, but more than this, you should be careful not to allow your stomach to become disordered, and when the stomach goes wrong take Kodol. This is the best known preparation that is offered to the people today for dyspepsia or indigestion or any stomach trouble. Kodol digests all foods. It is pleasant to take. It is sold here by all druggists.

Want Ads. in the REPUBLICAN Pay.

BRYAN AND JOHNSON

This Is the Ticket the Denver Dopesters Are Putting Out.

Denver, June 24.—Even among the few Democrats of prominence who have come to Denver to attend the Democratic convention which will be held in this city beginning July 7, the choice of a candidate for vice president is the leading theme, and it is already evident that in this respect at least the convention will be counter-part of the Republican convention at Chicago. As a choice among candidates, Governor Johnson has a decided lead. Little attention is paid to the announcement that he is not a candidate and would not accept. Those who favor him say that while he has been successful in Minnesota, he has not won such a place in his party that he could afford to decline a nomination for second place on a Democratic national ticket. They contend that he is the one available man who would properly supplement Mr. Bryan's candidacy; say that he has been put forward as the candidate for the presidency by Eastern Democrats and urge that those Democrats would support him just as strenuously for vice president, and declare they "must have him."

The favoritism toward the Minnesota man for second place does not contemplate the possibility of Mr. Bryan's failure, but even in face of instructions there are some who contend that the Nebraskan cannot win on the first ballot and that therefore the Minnesota man has a fighting chance. This contention is evidently made, however, in the hope that there may be a contest worthy of the name and by those who would like to see the convention prolonged.

The friends of Governor Johnson say that regardless of the prospects, their candidate will be placed in nomination for the first position, and as a rule they refuse to discuss the possibility of his being named for vice president.

Bank Cashier Kills Himself.

Columbus, O., June 24.—Harry Huggett, cashier of the People's Bank of the East Side, was found dead in an open field in Bullit Park, a suburb, with a bullet hole in his head. Indications pointed to suicide. Investigation has developed an alleged shortage of about \$5,000 in his accounts at the bank. Huggett was about forty years old and married.

Drowned in Four Feet of Water.

Hammond, Ind., June 24.—Alois Stineti, eighteen years old, was drowned in a pond at St. John, south of this city. He went into the water to seek relief and, although the depth was only four feet, he was overcome by cramps and died before help could reach him.

Closing in on Mulai.

Tangier, June 24.—Advices received here state that a large force of the supporters of the Sultan Ab-El-Aziz are now within twelve hours of Fez and that they are preparing to attack Mulai Haflid, the usurping sultan.

Destructive Forest Fires.

Buffalo Park, Colo., June 24.—Two destructive forest fires started by careless camping parties are raging in Jefferson and Park counties. The value of the timber already destroyed by both fires is estimated at \$115,000.

TERSE TELEGRAMS

The Louisiana legislature has passed a bill prohibiting racetrack gambling.

Colonel Galliaefsky, chief of the military circuit of Vladikavkaz, Russia, was assassinated.

Eleven deaths, due to heat prostrations or allied causes, were recorded in Chicago Tuesday.

Georgia will send an un instructed delegation to the Democratic national convention at Denver.

Excellent weather for harvesting in the Southwest had a depressing effect on the Chicago wheat market.

It has been definitely decided that the former McKinley home at Canton, O., shall be a Catholic hospital.

Charles B. Jefferson, former theatrical manager and eldest son of the late Joseph Jefferson, is dead at New York.

Governor Glenn of North Carolina has been selected to make the first seconding speech for Mr. Bryan in the Denver convention.

Financial conditions in Chile are again threatening and great anxiety is felt in all circles owing to the tremendous drop in the currency.

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., will in a few days leave for the Lake Superior region, where he will enter the employ of the United States Steel corporation.

United States Treasurer Charles H. Treat was overcome by the heat, and as a result he will not be able to leave his room for a few days, his physicians say.

The total immigration into the United States from all countries during the month of May was 36,317. This is a decrease of 76 per cent compared with May, 1906, and 80 per cent decrease compared with May 1907.

Will the general summer resort business suffer by reason of the picnic patronage which is going to Laporte?

Ambassador Wu Ting Fang's reported plea at New York for an open door to China is practically an invitation. The Chinese are not compelled to plead; all they have to do is to push the door open.

China's efforts to suppress the opium evil should be supported on all sides. Her struggle will be mainly internal, but all nations which trade with China can assist in the opium business unprofitably.

People who have reached middle life and who have kept their eyes open will not dispute Dr. Hexamer's declaration that prohibitory laws have done less than beer for the cause of temperance in the United States.

The collapse of circus seats at Chicago should warn tentmen of the need of particular care in providing for the shifting weight of enthusiastic patrons. The circus seat requires bracing against lateral strains, like the grand stand in baseball and football parks.

Only the American and German cars remain in the New York to Paris automobile race, to complete the run from Vladivostok. The fact is of little interest, as an automobile run that is varied by ocean voyages is without value save as an endurance test.

The Brazilian military balloon fatality at Rio Janeiro should admonish the growing number of amateur aeronauts that there is danger in every ascent. The lieutenant who lost his life was carried away by the balloon, which afterwards collapsed, before things were ready for the ascension.

The proposal of the United States that an international anti-opium conference be held in Shanghai, China, on the 1st of January next, should elicit general endorsement. The opium habit is a menace to China, and it is so firmly seated that patient co-operation will be necessary to eradicate it.

A roller lift bridge company at Chicago has received an order for the construction of a bridge across the Nile at Cairo. Modern improvements are gradually changing Old World views, and in years to come the traveler will find familiar things where erstwhile there were only relics of the enterprise of the misty past.

Illness in a Minnesota which resulted from the consumption of maple syrup that bore the label "Guaranteed Under the Pure Food Law" should signalize investigation on the part of the government's inspectors, to ascertain the character of the syrup. The label guarantee is a fraud upon the consumer, because it is meaningless.

When high school electrical apparatus in Missouri can "pick up" wireless messages sent from Santa Cruz, California, and Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, there is small room for anybody to operate a special and exclusive line. It is evident that wireless messaging is to be a go-as-you-please method of communicating, as free as hallowing over a pasture lot.

The explosion and panic in a Chicago business block, resulting from an accumulation of gas in the basement through a leaking pipe, recalls similar incidents in the early days of natural gas exploitation. But there is less excuse for failure to discover leaks in illuminating gas pipes, as the gas can be detected quickly, while natural gas is almost odorless.

Ports on the Columbia river, including Portland, on its big tributary the Willamette, doubtless feel chagrined over the fact that the mighty Columbia cannot receive the big ships of the navy. But the fact cannot be gainsaid that shifting sands make navigation at the mouth of the Columbia very dangerous for ships drawing from twenty-five to thirty feet of water.

The Philadelphia bark Alkaline, in the Greenland cryolite trade, has just been heard from after months of silence during which she was given up as lost. She was held fast by the ice pack on the coast of Greenland since October last. It is evident that the winter of that latitude was of the old-fashioned kind for which Peary has been longing to insure sledging on the Arctic sea.

An order sent to the Standard Steel Car Company by the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie railroad, for the immediate construction of 2000 all steel cars, is evidence that the railroads are eager to care for all the freight that comes their way. The fact that the new cars are for the coal and coke trades between the coking regions and the Great Lakes indicates that business in that line is brightening somewhat.

A Chicago dealer has been refused permission to sell combination cap and spring gun for the Fourth of July trade because it entails the use of a dangerous explosive, and therefore should not be put in the hands of children. This is a good example for the authorities of other cities. A great deal of trouble and suffering could be prevented by keeping dangerous fulminants from children on the Fourth of July.

The Atlanta Constitution looks upon a reaction from hysteria as the sure forerunner of better times. If the South wants capital to assist in the development of Southern resources, it says, there is only one way to get it, and that is "by letting the world know beyond quibble or peradventure that the South is a safe and profitable field for the investment of capital; that we have done with hysteria and injustice and reckless and destructive agitation; that we have

turned our faces to the light, absolutely, resolutely, beyond the hazard of a return to folly." The dawn of reason is shining in Georgia when its leading newspaper talks like that.

A ninety-ton auxiliary schooner belonging to the New York Yacht club has just returned from a cruise of 12,000 miles with her owner and family and a number of guests. The cruise began last August, and throughout her voyaging the little craft met with no mishaps even to her spars. This is a remarkable record which shows that American yachts are seaworthy, and that they are sailed by men who know how to handle them under all conditions of wind and weather.

Despite the recent announcement of the invention of a pneumatic flame and spark-proof ammunition hoist, it is said that the new battleships South Carolina, Michigan, Delaware and South Dakota, are to be fitted with the two-stage ammunition hoist of the kind used on British battleships. It would be good policy to investigate the merits of the pneumatic device before going back to the two-stage hoist, which of necessity is slower than the hoist now in vogue in the American navy.

An American fishing schooner has been seized by the Canadian fish patrol within the three-mile limit at the north end of Vancouver island, and may be sold by the Dominion government. The incident will increase interest in the proposed settlement of boundary and fishery disputes. There are offenders from both sides, and sometimes innocent fishermen get into trouble by failure to note carefully where they are taking their craft. It is difficult to delineate a boundary line on the sea, by guessing at the distance from land.

Law-abiding people of Kentucky are gratified at the display of spirit on the part of the authorities of Ohio and Indiana, who are giving Kentucky officials an example of promptness and energy in the suppression of lawlessness. Speaking of Ohio's vigorous work, the Louisville Courier-Journal thus gives Kentucky's consent to defensive operations: Kentucky can spare, and will gladly spare, to whomsoever gets a pot shot at them, all of her citizens who sneak over the river under the cover of darkness to commit wanton crimes under the pretense of championing the cause of the oppressed.

On the question of the probable date of exhaustion of the mineral resources of the United States Andrew Carnegie, ironmaster, is not so good an authority as C. R. Van Hise, geologist. The question hinges on probabilities, and the probability as to further discoveries of coal and iron and other mineral wealth is something concerning which the geologist can give expert testimony, while the ironmaster can only guess. It is pleasant to observe that Prof. Van Hise thinks nature's resources will last much longer than the Carnegie estimate.

The fact that what is known as the Philippines embraces much more than the islands and communities which are within easy reach of Manila, and that the problems of governing the islands are more perplexing than is generally believed, is indicated by the report of Gen. T. H. Bliss, governor of the Moro province, who reports that the effort to establish an American judicial system has been an utter failure, and who advises the establishment of native courts and the legalizing of Mohammedan marriages. It is evident that the civilizing of the natives of some of the Philippine islands is to require a long time.

Lieut. Lahm's successful experiment in the receiving of wireless telegraph messages in the basket of a balloon will be supplemented by experiment in the sending of communications from Cloudland. The efficacy of the wireless system of communication has been so thoroughly demonstrated that the contributors to the fund for the dispatch of Commander Peary on another poleward journey should insist on the installation of wireless telegraph apparatus on the Roosevelt, so that the explorer may experiment in communicating with civilization while he is on the shore of the Arctic sea.

Evidence that Newfoundland's recent irritation over the fishing question was largely political may be found in the fact that the chief justice of the supreme court of Canada will be the joint representative of Canada and Newfoundland at The Hague tribunal which is to settle the fisheries dispute. Newfoundland has concurred in the Dominion government's proposal, and the British government has sanctioned the joint appointment. Now everything is clear for the permanent settlement of a matter which has been more harassing than important, but which might under some circumstances provoke serious international trouble.

Last year nearly 1400 lives were lost by drowning in the United States. In numerous instances where people have fallen into the water they have perished in full view of others anxious to save them but without adequate means. The Volunteer Life Saving Association, organized in this city, is composed of yachtsmen, hunters, fishermen and all interested in sports on the inland lakes and rivers, and has for its object the prevention of this waste of life. To this end its members are pledged to equip their boats with at least one life buoy and line to be carried at all times. It would seem that organization with this definite programme might exert a wide influence in favor of precautions which are too often neglected but which if generally observed would make for increased safety on the water.

An American Scholar's Work.

It should be humiliating for Englishmen to reflect that it was left to an American, the late Francis James Child, to compile the five thick volumes of "English and Scottish Popular Ballads," which are familiar and invaluable to all students of this subject. But self-reproach is forgotten in admiration of his work. Child himself unfortunately did not live to finish his task. However, he was more than a scholar and an editor; he was the founder of a school, and he had the gift of being able to transmit to others both his learning and his zeal.—London Saturday Review.

MY MELODRAMA.

Oh, make my villain fierce and cold,
To round up all my hate;
And make my hero brave and bold,
Content to serve—and wait;
And make my heroine so fair,
So lovely and sweet,
That I shall want to go up there,
And throw me at her feet.

Point all my daggers needle-fine,
Make papa weak and old;
The powder mill—the stolen mine—
Ah, me, what thrills they hold!
The farm, the mortgage—put them in,
The grief so wet and wild,
The rifeled safe—the hidden sin,
And—throw me then—all—the cheese-ld!

Oh, put them in and stir them well,
Let tides of evil flow;
Let lumps of mischief cast a spell,
And whittle out some snow
In flakes whose least diameter
Is half an inch or more,
Till it quite wholly covers her,
And litters up the floor.

Last act—a shackled villain in
His striped garb—
The hero with the heroine
In tears about his neck.
Triumphant virtue wrong o'erthrown,
My fretted soul now still,
So let me in the pit alone
To thrill and thrill and thrill!
—J. W. Foley, Inn New York Times.

"GONGO ALLAH."

The old man told me the story as he and I sat by the edge of the water watching the sun sink on the hot prairie.

I was traveling in command of a small body of mounted cavalry across the plains of northern Nigeria, from Lokoja to Lake Chad.

The country was scorched and black. The grass between the withered trees was dry as tinder and only served to reflect the intense heat. Now and again we crossed the paths of vast bush fires. Water holes were few and far apart. Of the streams and tributaries of the great lake none seemed to flow on our side. The land cried out for the life-giving tornadoes and torrential rains of the spring.

Birds and beasts there were none. Even the insects had disappeared. Except for a small party of wandering Mohammedan traders, with mouths and noses well muffled from the hot dust, we had met with no living creatures throughout that day.

From these men we learned that not far away water was to be found in abundance, but knowing the unreliability of such information it was with astonishment as well as relief that we came late that afternoon on a large and clear running stream.

At the smell of the water the jaded horses raised a feeble trot down to the ford where native women were filling their jars.

The banks of the stream were green with bushes and trees, under whose shade men lounged watching their cattle pasture. A small mud-walled town stood near by, and the surrounding gardens and farms, green and well tended, proved water to be abundant.

I sat outside the camp watching the line of picketed horses and the men who, rested and refreshed, prepared their evening meal. Right beneath the red sun a cloud of dust marked the approach of a belated caravan. From the roof of a tiny mosque there came the last call of the summons to prayer.

A long procession of turbaned figures emerged from the main gate of the town, and marched to the water's edge, where they halted. They formed into a line facing the water. The workers in the fields and by the stream ceased their toil and stood silent as the worshippers, bowing down, repeated what was evidently a formula whose purport I could not catch. Then rising they shouted thrice in unison, "Adjulai! Adjulai! Ho! Adjulai!" after which they disappeared.

Later that night I received a visit from an old man, a sub-chief of the town, who had found a relation among the soldiers, and came to pay me his respects. I was on the point of dismissing him when the little ceremony I had witnessed recurred to me and I asked him its meaning.

"We called upon Adjulai," he said, "a name much in honor in this country. Once a year do all men come to the banks of this river, which is called 'Gongo Allah,' in your tongue 'the gift of Allah,' to thank him for bringing our fathers into the true faith, and for making the dry land a garden. Does my father wish to hear the story?"

I nodded, and the old man proceeded. "Long ago, then, before the days of the Mohammedans, when the people here still worshipped the fetishes, one Adjulai, a wandering missionary, came down a far journey from the north, and sat down at this town of Ingrummai."

"He remained here teaching the people the faith of the prophet and curing sickness with drugs and simples. He was welcomed for his piety and goodness, nor did the fetish harm him, for though he was of another faith he did not trouble the people but lived in peace among them, staying quietly in his house and stirring up no strife."

"Now in those days, this river, the Gongo Allah, which my lord sees before him, did not exist. All the land was dry from here up to Lake Chad, even as the desert through which my lord has passed. All the water the people got was from water holes which the rain-storms filled, and if they were emptied before the next rains came the people suffered and made sacrifices to their false fetishes."

"It is said, for this was very long ago when the good man sat down a long time teaching the faith, that for all that time the water holes were never dry nor was there famine. The farms were always green, the flocks and herds fat and increasing, and the happiness of the people was very great. Yet did Adjulai demand nothing of their prosperity. Bowing down on his mat he thanked Allah for his goodness to himself and his friends, among whom he lived, and prayed him to bless them and make them look to him."

"On the evening of a certain day after eating, the elders of the village came to him as he sat outside his house. They told him how, since his coming, such prosperity as they had not known had come to them. They pointed out that he had asked nothing in return, but had lived in peace as a man poor amongst them, and had not troubled or oppressed them, and therefore they said:

"We have decided to give up the old gods, and follow the great Allah to whom you pray, and who can give such great good to his worshippers."

"Now it so happened that no sooner had Adjulai broken their idols to powder and received them into the true faith, that the great drought came. The

water sank lower and lower in the pools, the grass withered and dried up and the mud came into sight. The farms turned brown, for there was no water for them, and the yams and corn were blackened, yet for the love the people had for Adjulai they suffered in silence and forbore to trouble him."

"Not until the people, who once in their abundance were able even to wash their bodies, began to die from thirst, and the plain was white with the bones of their sheep and cattle, did they go to him. But Adjulai, who sat in his house, showed them that how for a long time nothing but good had come to them, and now that Allah had sent them adversity it was not right for them to rebel but to receive what was sent with humility. So the people went home with darkened faces."

"Then as the famine was sore in the land the people began to grumble and regret their own gods—their idols of clay. They remembered not that in those days the water had dried up. To them it seemed as if before the coming of Adjulai there always had been abundance. So short is man's memory of past good, when misfortune comes upon him!"

"Now the old men and the young men were divided. The first said, 'Let us wait, for our new faith is a good faith; that it can give good we have seen. Let us be patient till our new Lord sees fit to take the evil from us and send us rain.' But the young men said: 'No! Let us beg pardon of the old gods and return to them.' And because the people were full of the terror of death the young men prevailed."

"They took Adjulai from his house and led him outside the town and beat him with sticks so that he died. 'Now when the deed was done and the body of the good man buried deep in the sand, a great fear came upon them. They returned to their houses and remembered what he had done for them and the goodness of his life.'

"The young men crept away and hid and the King called the people together. 'Adjulai taught us,' he said, 'that when a man dies the angel of the Lord comes down at sunset and takes the soul from the body. There is no doubt, then, that when he comes this night Adjulai will tell him what has been done to him, and will ask for our punishment. It is better to die outside the town. Let us go and wait beside his grave.'

"They mourned over Adjulai till past sunset, and then the King said: 'He has not told the angel. He is waiting. Until tomorrow we are safe, but do not forget that he taught us how on the second night after a man dies, the angel at sunset cleanses and prepares his soul so that it may stand well before Allah. Now tomorrow surely the angel will see what has been done to him. Then our fate will be upon us. Let us therefore return here tomorrow evening.' So they came and cried round the grave the second time."

"When again the sun sank and no harm came to them, the young men, becoming bolder, returned to the town, and the King ordered them at once to be seized and bound, for he said: 'Adjulai taught us that on the third night the soul stands before Allah and demands its "gift" from him. Whatever it asks for must be given. No doubt he will tell him what we have done and for his gift demand vengeance on us. Yet perchance he will remember that we did not all wish to kill him and only ask for vengeance on his murderers. Thus the town may be spared.'

"They mourned and fasted, then, all that night and all the next day, and in the evening crouched weeping round the grave. As the sun began to sink the King told Adjulai that he must not punish them all for what was done by a few, and the young men, knowing their wickedness, had nothing to say. It seemed long before the sun was down, for they feared greatly. Yet no rain had fallen, nor were their hearts faithful, for many are minded if the evil passed over them to keep to the old gods."

"And now, O white man," said the old man, losing his politeness in his earnestness, "see the greatness of Allah. As the sun touched the sand there came a moving and a shaking above the grave like as the top of the water is disturbed when two crocodiles fight beneath the surface. The sand twisted and spun round and round and began to form a great pit, falling away like the water falls down a hole in the river bed."

"The people covered their heads. They thought that this was Adjulai, who had obtained his gift, coming up to take vengeance on his slayers. The sand flew round and round, and the hole widened and deepened. When, as the sun touched the plain, lo! a great wonder! From the bottom of the pit came a vast spurt of water! It filled the pit and, overflowing, rushed down the valley."

"The people ran crying through the dark back to the town. Not till the morning did they dare to return. Then they saw this stream flowing peacefully, and never since has it dried away. They rushed for the water, but before any man was allowed to drink, the king bade all of them stand together on the bank, and in this wise he spoke: "Ho, Adjulai!" he said, "instead of death thou hast given us life. From this day thy God is the God of this country, and his worship shall prevail. On this day when in each year it comes round, the people shall here assemble to give thanks and remember the good Adjulai, who demanded as his gift not a curse but a blessing on the people that forsook and killed him."

"So, my father, it has always been. Dry seasons come and go, but the old water holes never fill, nor does this river ever dry up, and today the people according to the custom have been remembering him."

"And did the people never again fall away?" I asked.

"No, for the story says that when, after many years, the Mohammedans came down from the north, they found the true faith firmly established here. Now all are good Mohammedans and worship God and the prophet, and the river is known as the 'Gongo Allah' even to this day."

A bugle call interrupted us. We crossed the ford and parted, the old man returning to the town, while I sought the camp to prepare for the next day's march.—W. H. Adams.

Tricks of the Trade.

Buyers of patent leather should look out for skins in which holes have been neatly covered with a piece of thin paper which is varnished over, the unfinished side being putted up with a mixture of glue and leather dust.—Shoe Manufacturers' Monthly.

WOMEN'S COLUMN.

"Make Good."

Make good. "Could," and "should." Cut out "if," "could," and "should." And start in to saw wood. You can still have the best things in life, like the best of the men who've achieved. Just because they've believed in themselves. You're deceived if you think fortune comes with a rattle of drums. With a fanfare of state. To hand yours on a plate. That isn't the way to get it. That she visits today. You must get out and rustle and bustle and hustle. You need all your muscle, for you've got to tussle.

Plunge into the fight. Hit to left and to right. And keep crashing and smashing. Don't let up with your striking. Till things meet your liking. For God's sake, stop lawling—instead, do some making. It makes the world bitter. To look at a quitter. Fate scowls when she sees a grown-up on his knees. A man with his health is a mine jammed with wealth. A mine of unexplored riches. Why, the freckled-back toads have the sense to keep jumping—And here you are frumping!

Now, strike your gait—It's too late. There's no such thing as fate! Drop that fool-talk of "luck," Get a grip on your pluck, And buck. Begin. To grin. And win.

—Herbert Kaufman in Everybody's.

Miss Proctor to Lecture.

Miss Mary Proctor, daughter of the late Richard A. Proctor, the astronomer, expects to start this summer on a trip around the world in the interests of science. Miss Proctor is widely known in this country through her lectures on "Other Worlds Than Ours" and other astronomical subjects. She will address the British Astronomical association at Manchester on October 7, and will lecture later in all the large cities in the United Kingdom. After that she will visit the observatory in Paris, going thence to Egypt for an extended term of study of ancient astronomical knowledge and theories. From Egypt Miss Proctor will go to Calcutta and Bombay, en route for Australia, where she will observe the total eclipse of the sun on April 28, 1911. She will return by way of South America, where an eclipse is to be visible on October 10, 1912. After the eclipse Miss Proctor will go to San Francisco, to visit the Lick observatory; then to Williams Bay, Wis., to visit the Yerkes observatory, returning to New York city in the spring of 1913.—National Daily.

The Mothers of India.

When Lord Curzon was visiting in this country last winter, I had opportunity to secure an informal expression from him of his views on the mothers of India. The Indian mother has risen and declined through the growth and decay of a civilization so far different from our own, governed by such radically different laws, that all American mothers interested in missionary and sociological work in the vast Indian empire must feel keenly interested in the knowledge he imparts. Lord Curzon is probably the best posted Englishman on India and Indian life in the world. But much of his being made by the Indian mother herself and others to raise her social and home standard to the level of the western mother.

"It may surprise you to know it," said Lord Curzon, "but one of the most grievous lacks of the Indian mother is knowledge of medicine and sanitary laws. This ignorance is so conspicuous to the most enlightened of the natives themselves that there are now in European, English and American colleges and universities over fifty Indian women zealously studying medicine and sanitary laws. When they graduate they will return to their native land to spread their knowledge."

"Of the depth of love which an Indian woman bears her child, there can be no question. When the great famines come, the mothers will sacrifice their own lives and time again to save the child. But the Indian mother has not that freedom of action which permits the western mother to think and act for herself. Caste is yet all-powerful in India, and the innumerable religions and the innumerable district customs take the count of the emancipation of the mother for the benefit of the child, let alone herself."

"The missionaries and others interested in developing Indian social life, on entering a district, discover at the outset that the Indian mother, beyond the simplest duties, does not know how to take care of her child. Aliments that a western mother would remove in thirty minutes, are neglected. More serious diseases are not recognized until they gain too great a headway to be checked. Bathing regularly, the proper care of the diet, ventilation of houses, use of pure water, fixing habits of sleep and work—these are Greek problems to the vast majority of Indian mothers."

"They come into married life more like chattels of the husband than humans. They know they are in bondage, and the man is essentially the lord of his wife. He will do the thinking and the wife the obeying. Children come soon and often. Babies teem in every part of India. The mother has not only the bearing of them to tax her strength, but the work of the home and work in the fields."

"There are so many months to be fed in India that no one can justly be idle. However, contact with English and American civilization, which is growing greater year by year, is forcing in the opening wedge to a vital and beneficial change in conditions. The change can come rapidly. It may require fifty years, but it is coming, and its most marked effect will be to give the Indian mother the control of the child."

"At the present time the hardest obstacle to overcome in bringing this about is the prejudice of the fathers. Centuries of custom, of having the woman wholly subservient and ignorant, have made the father obstinate as to relinquishing what he considers a single privilege of his position. He looks with more or less contempt on the freedom of the women of the west. From a religious point of view, he cannot believe that their freedom is right."

"But the English government, in considering such important matters, has moved with patience and elevation. Wherever possible the English appeal has always been couched in terms of kindness and sent direct to the reasoning faculties. That there must be a complete social revolution in India and an elevation of the standard of motherhood before India can take its true place among the commercial and educational powers of the world, there can be no question. The western ideal of the home is the highest yet given to the world. Its adoption by the Orient is an eventual certainty."—Alice M. Hayes in Exchange.

—O-O-O—
Stenographers But Human Machines. If you are thinking of taking up stenography as a means of livelihood there are many things to consider, says the Delineator.

Let us take account of your stock before you decide to be a stenographer. Are you a good speller? Is punctuation one of your strong points? Are you ac-

curate and possessed of a quick, dependable memory? Are you neat and quick with your hands? Do you like routine work, and are you willing to do the same thing day after day with little or no variation?

If you can write "Yes" after each one of those questions, you will succeed as a stenographer. But the girl who always had to consult a dictionary when writing an essay, who lost counts in her "home" figures because of careless commas, semicolons and quotation marks, and who was careless about the use of capitals, will never earn her salt as a stenographer. A stenographer is a well-equipped, well-oiled, guaranteed-not-to-run-down machine—and nothing more. Occasionally a wide-awake stenographer works up to a position of trust with her firm. But the majority of girls never get beyond the coveted fifteen a week and acquire nervous prostration from confinement, sedentary work and monotony.

The girl who is content to be this sort of machine will find her best opportunities in the offices of a large corporation, like a publishing house, insurance company, loan and abstract firm, etc. The preparation for such work is at least six months in a good school of stenography and typewriting.

—O-O-O—

Do Not Worry.

Women grow old through fretting more than men. Home life to many women is a place where the thought revolves in an undisturbed routine, weariness to the last degree. Upon the other hand, men have their business, their walk or ride to and from it, to keep the social part of their natures from stagnation. Some of them say they do not understand why people want satisfaction at home. Their idea of a home is "a place to rest in, get out of the way of the world, where they can put up their feet and think of nothing." They forget that the wife needs change.

Every woman should fight off nervousness as she would a wild beast. A nervous woman is never a healthy woman or a beautiful one, for a sound body makes sound nerves, and where these are unstrung or easily put on edge trouble is brewing somewhere. A nervous woman must train her mind; she must not allow things to upset her; she must not take the world too seriously. For, after all, the mind is much to blame in connection with her unstrung nerves.

—O-O-O—

Zueblin on Marriage.

Luckily, we have mostly coeducational institutions. It often is said that coeducation breeds marriage. The coeducational school is the best place I know of for the promotion of marriage; but since when has marriage become a crime? I know of no better place for the promotion of scandals than in a segregated school.

We ought to have rigid regulation of the marriage license. It should be issued six months before the ceremony is allowed to take place. Then our marriages would be more apt to be permanent, and divorces would be few.

There is no such thing as a marriage relationship without freedom and sacrifice, but in the past the trouble has been that man has had all the freedom and woman has shouldered all the sacrifice.—Prof. Charles Zueblin.

—O-O-O—

A Woman Can—

Abolish unnecessary noise. Establish traveling libraries, and so bring reading matter within the reach of all.

Help to save the forests from demolition. Clean up her own back yard and make it such a thing of beauty that it will be an inspiration to her neighbors.

See that the health of her fellow citizens is cared for by securing the appointment of a public nurse whose duty it is the care and instruction of the poor.

Secure lighted streets at night and thereby prevent crimes.

Insist upon paved sidewalks. Demand clean streets, and get them.

Get rid of tramp dogs, having an ever-ready town watchdog. No roars, no pay. Help to prevent the injustice of child labor.

Do away with immoral theaters, moving picture shows and postal cards. Beautify her street with window-boxes.

Prevent telephone and telegraph companies from hacking off and mutilating the branches of trees.

Prevent much loss of life by insisting that all wires be underground. Arouse public interest in the public welfare.

Keep her garbage box clean and covered, and insist upon her fellow citizens doing the same.

She can, because she has done every one of these things. And when she does them all towns and cities will be clean, happy, wholesome places in which to live.—Delineator.

—O-O-O—

Concerning the Refrigerator.

The cooling of foods, especially fish and fruits, such as bananas, which have a very penetrating odor, may be easily accomplished by keeping on hand a number of tin boxes or small pails with loose-fitting lids. These, with the odoriferous food may be securely shut, and set in the refrigerator, with no fear of its scenting the other things. Coffee boxes and hard pails serve this purpose nicely. A large lump of charcoal kept in the food-cooling chamber will do much to keep the food fresh and free from reminiscent odors.

If your water is hard, instead of wasting the drip from the ice by letting it drain into the sewer, have it drip into some tub or tank conveniently placed for it, and you will have plenty of soft water for dish washing, and for light laundry work. Manufactured ice is made from evaporated water, and the drippings are especially soft.

If you have a somewhat sheltered porch, set your refrigerator on it for the winter. Remove the wooden door, and in its place have a door screening made on the inside, which will give further protection from dust, hook tightly stretched muslin curtains. No ice will then be required except for frozen dishes.—Mrs. A. B. S., New Mexico.

—O-O-O—

All Around the House.

Eraser Fluid—An erasive fluid for the removal of spots on furniture and all kinds of fabrics, without injuring the color, is made of four ounces of aqua ammonia, one ounce glycerine, one ounce each of castile soap and spirits of wine. Dissolve the soap in two quarts of soft water and add the other ingredients and rub out. Good for cleaning silks.

Clean Steel Jewelry—A cut steel buckle which has become rusty can be cleaned by smearing the buckle with sweet oil applied freely with a feather; allow it to stand forty-eight hours and then with a piece of soft flannel rub well with powdered pumice stone.

Old Tea Stains—Tea stains on fine table linen can be taken out even after a long time by rubbing stained parts with best quality glycerine. Wash as usual.

Worn Rubbers Make Sandals—Rubbers that are worn at the heels only can be converted into sandals and made to last longer by taking a pair of shears and cutting out the heels, leaving a strap at the heel.

When Windows Are High—To close windows at the top, place a common screw eye in the top of the upper sash and a hook in the end of a stick, and the window can be lowered and raised easily.

—The Bristol to Paddington (England) express covers 118½ miles in two hours.

Women Who Wear Well.

It is astonishing how great a change a few years of married life often make in the appearance and disposition of many women. The freshness, the charm, the brilliancy which is the bloom from a peach which is rarely handled. The matron is only a dim shadow, a faint echo of the charming maiden. There are two reasons for this change, ignorance and neglect. Few young women appreciate the shock to the system through the change which comes with marriage and motherhood. Many neglect to deal with the unpleasant pelvic drains and weaknesses which too often come with marriage and motherhood, not understanding that this secret drain is robbing the cheek of its freshness and the form of its fairness.

As surely as the general health suffers when there is derangement of the health of the delicate woman's organs, so surely when these organs are established in health, the face and form at once witness to the fact in renewed comeliness. Nearly a million women have found health and happiness in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It makes weak women strong and sick women well. Ingredients on label—contains no alcohol or harmful habit-forming drugs. Made wholly of those native, American, medicinal roots most highly recommended by leading medical authorities of all the several schools of practice for the cure of woman's peculiar ailments.

For nursing mothers, or for those broken-down in health by too frequent bearing of children, also for the expectant mothers, to prepare the system for the coming of baby and making its advent easy and almost painless, there is no medicine quite so good as "Favorite Prescription." It can do no harm in any condition of the system. It is a most potent invigorating tonic and strengthening nerve tonic adapted to woman's delicate system by a physician of large experience in the treatment of woman's peculiar ailments.

Consultation by letter free of charge. Address: Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE REPUBLICAN

JAY C. SMITH { Editors and Publishers
EDW. A. REMY }

Entered at the Seymour, Indiana Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

DAILY

One Year.....\$5.00
Six Months.....2.50
Three Months.....1.25
One Month......40
One Week......10

WEEKLY

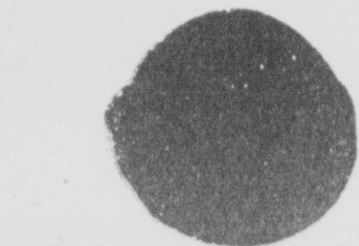
One Year in Advance.....\$1.00

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1908.

THE republican nominee for Vice President James S. Sherman, was taken suddenly ill in Cleveland on his return from the Chicago convention. His condition was critical Monday and Tuesday but dispatches Wednesday morning stated that he was very much better.

NOT infrequently the REPUBLICAN is asked by anxious parents about the curfew ordinance. They want to know if it has been repealed. So far as the REPUBLICAN knows it has not been repealed, but all inquiries are referred to the mayor and chief of police. The inquiring parents have all expressed themselves in favor of a curfew law but they are of the opinion that unless a law is enforced it just as well be repealed. This may be a bit old fashioned but this sort of a belief still prevails with most people.

DOWN in Floyd county some Louisville sports have been operating a gambling joint and were not molested by local authorities. In fact when notices were sent out to the fraternity there was printed on the invitations "safety assured". But Governor Hanly who believes that all men while on Indiana soil should act the part of good citizens and obey all the laws of the state heard of this lawless joint on the Indiana side of the Ohio river. He has started an investigation which means that nothing will be left undone to put these sports out of business in Indiana. He makes no apologies when he goes after law-breakers. The authorities of Floyd county could do all of this themselves but if all reports are true they have made no attempt to do so.



Watch the Spot

A Twenty Year Sentence

I have just completed a twenty year health sentence, imposed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve, which cured me of bleeding piles just twenty years ago," writes O. S. Woolver, of LeRayville, N. Y. Bucklen's Arnica Salve heals the worst sores, boils, burns, wounds and cuts in the shortest time. 25c at W. F. Peter drug Co.

Woodman Log Rolling Bedford, Ind.

Special trains via Southern Indiana Railway leave Seymour 6:45 a. m. July 1, 2, 3 and 4, returning to Bedford 8:50 p. m., connecting with regular trains for points north of Bedford. Ticket fare July 1 and 2, regular. July 3 and 4 good returning July 6, excursion fare \$1.15.

Telephone Talk.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—

At a meeting of the Merchants' Association last night, Mr. Mitchell, superintendent of construction of the new telephone company reported the delay up to this time was caused by the man who contracted to furnish the poles failing to comply with the contract so far as long poles were concerned, but that this trouble had now been amended and they now have two car loads of poles on hands, with bill of lading for third car, and assurances that remainder would follow as fast as needed. One-half the poles are now set. The switch board is on the road. The cable is here, and the superintendent assures us all phones now contracted will be in service by August 15th. Seymour is thus assured of first class telephone service within six weeks, at 25c per phone less than the old company would furnish it, to say nothing of the fact that all farmers are allowed connection at a price that is satisfactory to them. All under a franchise that assures a continuance of these rates, with a possibility of even lower rates. A franchise that requires the directors to make a sworn, published statement annually of the receipts and expenses, assets and liabilities. A franchise that requires the directors to make an itemized published statement of the use to be made of any money derived from the sale of future bond issue, and then get the consent of two-thirds of the stock before they can issue said bonds, thus preventing over-capitalization, which is the main cause of high prices for services with public utilities companies. In short, the interests of the people are safe-guarded at every point by a franchise. When you compare this with the old company who are working under an unlimited franchise, can charge any price they see fit, can give any service the people will tolerate, can capitalize without limit, and have taken every advantage they could, then you have the secret of the firm stand the people have taken and maintained against the old company. Now that we can assure the public of first class phone service within six weeks, that we are the only company that can give you telephone connection with every doctor, every line of business including grocers and meat markets in the city; in short, that we have the pledged support of all lines of business, and are thus the only company that can give you complete service, this too at lower prices and a reasonable guarantee against future raise in price, with a prospect of even lower prices. We repeat with all these assurances, we feel we are entitled to the united and exclusive patronage of the entire community, thus avoiding the necessity of double phone system, which the old company has so often warned us against, when they had the upper hand. We will close by reminding you that through the new company and through them only have you had a chance to escape the tyranny of the old company.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Nature has provided the stomach with certain natural fluids known as the digestive juices and it is through these juices that the food we eat is acted upon in such a way as to produce the rich, red blood that flows through the veins of our body and robust, and it is the weakening of these digestive juices that destroys health. It is our own fault if we destroy our own health, and yet it is so easy for any one to put the stomach out of order. When you need to take something take it promptly, but take something you know is reliable—something like Kodol for Dyspepsia and Indigestion. Kodol is pleasant to take, it is reliable and is guaranteed to give relief. It is sold by all Druggists.

Do Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills are prompt and thorough and will in a very short time strengthen the weakened kidneys and allay troubles arising from inflammation of the bladder. They are recommended everywhere. Sold by all druggists.

Grover Cleveland.

Notable Career of a Forceful American Who Made His Own Way.

Twice Elected President, He Became In His Last Years "The Most Distinguished Private Citizen In The World"—Always Dignified, but Not Wholly Devoid of Humor—With an Iron Courage and Remarkable Self Confidence He Seemed Always Prepared.

By ROBERTUS LOVE.

THE most distinguished private citizen in the world," said a celebrated Republican ex-senator, introducing Grover Cleveland at the dedication ceremonies of the St. Louis world's fair in 1903.

Nobody disputed the characterization. Mr. Cleveland had spent two full terms in the White House, divided by an interim of private citizenship, and he had survived his retirement for years. He was not like an ordinary ex-president, who retires from one term or from two terms served consecutively. This man had suffered defeat after victory and had won victory after defeat. That record is unique in our history. It added to that high distinction which inheres in any man who has held the greatest elective office in the gift of the world's nations. It made him indisputably the most distinguished private citizen in the world.

But the ex-senator mentioned had still further justification. Ever since the ex-president retired to the classic shades of Princeton his distinction has widened as a man, as a personage, one might say as a "character" in the best sense of that term when it needs quotation marks to qualify its meaning.

Affectionately Known as Grover.

Early in life Mr. Cleveland discarded his first name, Stephen. Therefore he

tion. Yet he was not always devoid of humor.

At a White House reception somehow a seedy looking tramp got in line. He was immediately behind one Dr. Lucky, who was introduced to the president. Nobody was acquainted with the tramp. Both he and Mr. Cleveland seemed embarrassed for the moment, but the president rose to the occasion. Releasing the hand of Dr. Lucky, he grasped that of the tramp and said cordially:

"And you, I suppose, are Dr. Unlucky."

Messages to Congress Penned by Himself.

It is said that all the presidents together up to Mr. Cleveland's time did not leave so many state papers in their own handwriting as did this hard worker. Mr. Cleveland insisted upon attending personally to many affairs which other presidents turned over to their secretaries. His mind worked best through his arm and his finger tips. His messages to congress he wrote with his own hand, as, in fact, all his important state papers. Thus nobody could charge him with being a dictator.

President Cleveland's severe conception of dignity was indicated by his quarrel with Colonel Henry Watterson, the famous Kentucky editor. Once the president was too busy to go to the theater when young Mrs. Cleveland expressed a desire to hear Clara Mor-



GROVER CLEVELAND.

could not be called Steve by the people of the United States. But as the one great national character of his day he became respectfully and affectionately known as Grover. Everybody was interested in knowing what Grover was doing at his Princeton home. When Grover went fishing, everybody wanted to know how many he caught and if they were cuts, suckers or flounders. When Grover went duck hunting, everybody waited eagerly to learn how many he bagged.

Even the simple story of the self preservation frog was highly diverting to the great public. This frog Mr. Cleveland was using for bait. He had not had a bite for an hour. Finally he happened to glance down at his feet, and there on a rock sat little Mr. Frog, with the hook in his skin, enjoying life in the open air.

Counting, at any rate, from the time when he first became president, Mr. Cleveland never evinced any of the personal magnetism qualities which are calculated to make people think of him by his first name, much less to "Teddyize" it. Mr. Cleveland was always a dignified person. More than that, he was essentially austere and ponderous. Of course he may have been quite otherwise when he went fishing. The statement refers to his public appearances. He gave the impression of being a mountainous mass of mind, moving slowly, but surely, toward its ultimate goal, and when he reached the goal he stayed there and went into camp. He did not get there by jumps or jerks, by impulsive catching at conclusions, but by the laborious method of feeling his way and treading carefully, though perhaps not softly. President Cleveland was a big thinking machine in constant operation, but so well oiled that he made no unnecessary noise. He took his work so seriously and found it so exacting that no time was left him for the lighter side of things, even if he had had the inclina-

ris. Colonel Watterson happened to be at the White House. The president requested him to escort Mrs. Cleveland, which the gallant Kentuckian was happy to do. Between the acts Mrs. Cleveland suddenly announced that she desired very much to have a chat with the noted actress. The colonel arranged for her to visit Miss Morris in the latter's dressing room. Delighted with her experience, Mrs. Cleveland enthusiastically told her husband about it as soon as the colonel took her home.

The president turned to Colonel Watterson and somewhat angrily reproached him for permitting the first lady of the land to visit an actress in her dressing room instead of having the actress call at the box. He had trusted to the colonel's age and discretion, he said, to protect Mrs. Cleveland from yielding to a "schoolgirl fancy" so undignified.

Grover Cleveland was the first Democratic mayor of Buffalo and the first Democratic governor of New York since the civil war. Then he became the first and only Democrat elected to the presidency since James Buchanan, who defeated John C. Fremont, the first Republican candidate, in 1856. These facts enhance his distinction.

Helped Fanny Crosby With Her Hymns.

From his boyhood Mr. Cleveland manifested those traits of iron courage which may be termed self confidence, so characteristic of his official career. Young Grover's first job away from home was a clerkship in a school for the blind. Fanny Crosby, the noted hymn writer, herself blind, was a teacher there. Young Cleveland used to assist her by taking down her poems in handwriting. The principal of the school upbraided Miss Crosby for utilizing Grover in that way. Grover heard of it.

"Look here," he said to the blind singer, "you have a perfect right to

use my services in this way. Your hymns do much good for this school. You tell the principal so next time he objects."

Miss Crosby boldly stood up for her rights after that, and the principal meekly submitted, while the young amanuensis continued the penmanship practice which enabled him later along in life to write presidential messages legibly.

Mr. Cleveland made his own way in the world. His father, a Presbyterian minister, died when Grover was sixteen. The boy after his brief experience in the school for the blind started for Cleveland, O. It is said that the name of that city was its chief attraction for him. But he visited an uncle in Buffalo on his way west and was induced to remain in that city. Grover's mother when he left home gave him a little Bible. Daniel Lamont, who was private secretary to Governor Cleveland and later a member of President Cleveland's cabinet, told a highly interesting story of this Bible.

"I first saw it," said Mr. Lamont, "on a table in Cleveland's law office in Buffalo. When Mr. Cleveland became governor the little Bible was generally to be seen on the bureau in his bedroom in Albany. Just before his inauguration as president I found the book in his rooms at the Arlington hotel, Washington, and I carried it to Chief Justice Waite, requesting him to use it when he swore the new chief magistrate into office."

About 40,000 witnesses saw Grover Cleveland press his mother's gift to his lips on that memorable occasion.

Later the little Bible lay on Mr. Cleveland's writing table in his library at Princeton. On the outside cover is inscribed in gilt letters the name "S. G. Cleveland," and on the fly leaf in his mother's handwriting are the words, "My son, Stephen Grover Cleveland, from his loving mother."

Display of Self Confidence.

The late Senator Ingalls, himself a brilliant orator, once confessed that he was stricken dumb with wonderment by Mr. Cleveland's display of self confidence at his first inauguration. With 40,000 people in hearing and 70,000,000 waiting to read the words he was about to utter, this man, altogether new to Washington and to the national arena, stood forth to deliver his inaugural address offhand. He held in the palm of his left hand a scrap of visiting card on which he had noted the merest catchwords of his address. The sight of this scrap of card caused Senator Ingalls to say:

"Suppose his memory had failed him. Such things happen to speakers skilled by a lifetime of experience, and why not to Cleveland, a novice in the art? Yet he stood there, with all the confidence of a prophet of old, and without manuscript spoke for an hour to 70,000,000 people!"

This courage, this self confidence, characterized his entire career as president. He seemed always prepared. He had loaded his gun beforehand, and when he got ready to fire he fired. During his first term he vetoed 413 bills. This unprecedented exercise of the veto power astounded congress and caused the people to sit up and take notice. No adverse criticism swerved him. Among the bills vetoed were 297 private pensions. Cleveland, who helped to support his mother during the war on a meager salary as assistant prosecutor in Buffalo, had hired a substitute when he was drafted into the army. This was brought up against him by indignant Grand Army men, but he believed that the pension bills he was vetoing were improper under the laws, and he ignored the insinuations.

Mr. Cleveland devoted his entire congressional message in 1887 to the tariff. He characterized the then existing tariff laws as "vicious, inequitable and illogical." His bold stand for a reduction of duties contributed largely to his defeat for re-election the next year, though he received a majority of the popular vote.

It was in his second term that Mr. Cleveland's policy or principle of standing pat with his own convictions split his party wide open and made him millions of political enemies. He was unalterably in favor of the gold standard. In the summer of 1893 he called a special session of congress to repeal the Sherman act requiring the government to make large purchases of silver bullion. Succeeding chapters in the monetary struggle are of such recent history that it is unnecessary to mention them.

Perhaps the one act of President Cleveland which aroused the deepest indignation in some quarters and evoked the highest commendation from other quarters was the sending of federal troops to Chicago during the great railroad strike of 1894 "to prevent obstruction of United States mails" against the protest of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, who held that his state forces were adequate to cope with the situation.

Made Him a National Hero.

His vigorous assertion of the Monroe doctrine in the Venezuelan boundary case, even to the extent of inviting war with Great Britain, swept away partisan prejudices for the time and made President Cleveland a national hero.

"A public office is a public trust," in seven words, is Mr. Cleveland's noblest literary creation.

Time softens even political asperities. It is yet too early for unbiased history to be written around the Cleveland administrations, but one may venture the prediction that, when the scroll of history is made up, on the list of the greater American presidents will be the name of Grover Cleveland, "the most distinguished private citizen in the world" for many years toward the end of the nineteenth and at the beginning of the twentieth century.

Weak Women

To weak and ailing women, there is at least one way to help. But with that way, two treatments, must be combined. One is local, one is constitutional, but both are important, both essential. Dr. Shoop's Night Cure is the Local. Dr. Shoop's Restorative, the Constitutional. The former—Dr. Shoop's Night Cure—is a topical mucous membrane suppository remedy, while Dr. Shoop's Restorative is wholly an internal treatment. The Restorative reaches throughout the entire system, seeking the repair of all nerve, all tissue, and all blood ailments. The "Night Cure", as its name implies, does its work while you sleep. It soothes sore and inflamed mucous surfaces, heals local weaknesses and discharges, while the Restorative, causes nervous excitement, gives renewed vigor and ambition, builds up wasted tissues, brings about renewed strength, vigor, and energy. Take Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—as a general tonic to the system. For positive local help, use as well

Dr. Shoop's Night Cure

A. J. PELLANS.

How to Beautify Old Woodwork

Carrara-Lac, a Household Paint Known For Its Resistance To Wear, Beautiful Finish and Richness.



The most beautiful, enamel-like finish can be given to any old furniture and make it look brand new, by using Carrara-Lac. For decorating inside woodwork, floors, furniture, staircases, baseboards, wainscoting and window frames it is unsurpassed. Carrara-Lac has wonderful resistance to wear and never fades, cracks or peels. Sold at

THE BEE HIVE

KLEIN & WOLTER

H. I. Sherwood, M. D.

Specialty Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Sherwood will permanently locate in Seymour after the 6th of July. He has successfully treated 2000 cases of Piles, Rupture and Varicocele within the last five years by the Hypodermatic treatment, no cutting. He treats female complaints, catarrh, goitre, skin disease, cancer, indigestion, all forms of chronic disease. He is equipped with electric appliances, hot air apparatus, urine, blood and biological examinations, both by the microscope and chemically. He comes well recommended with twenty years professional experience. Consultation free and invited. jy6d

4th of July Excursions

Round Trip Tickets will be sold over Pennsylvania-Vandalia Lines on July 3d and 4th, good to return until July 6th, at one and one-half fare. Enquire of any Pennsylvania-Vandalia Agent.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

Prescriptions A Specialty

GEORGE F. MEYER'S DRUG STORE

W. F. Miller Lawyer

Office: 102 1/2 W. 2nd St. Hancock Building.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA

BATHS

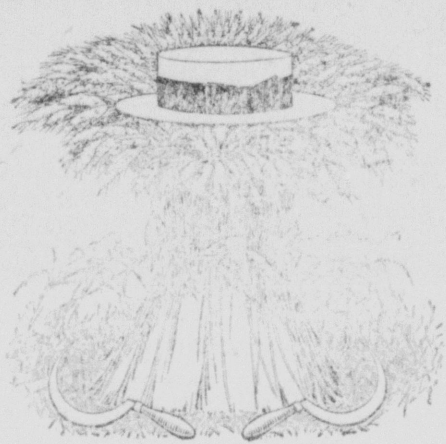
Take Turkish Salt-glow Baths for all kinds of Lung Trouble.

AHLERT'S TURKISH BATH ROOMS

DeWitt's Carbolized WITCH HAZEL SALVE For Piles, Sores, RAZOR

Straw Hats

Now is the time to begin wearing Straw Hats. You can find in our line all the newest creations.



Nobby Dip Front Soft Straws - 1.00 to 3.50
Straight Brim Yachts - .50 to 3.50
Panamas - 4.00 to 7.50

THE HUB

CORRECT STYLES ALWAYS.

STATIONERY

Largest line of good Box Paper ever shown in Seymour at T. R. Carter's.

For Sale

\$2000.00 this beautiful home, 8 rooms, 4 closets, hall, gas in every room, summer kitchen, cellar, well, cistern, lot 50x150, fruit and sheds and henery.
\$1500.00 this residence, lot 57x157 good location, 4 rooms and summer kitchen, sheds, McCann well, good corner lot.
\$1200.00 for this 6 room and summer kitchen residence, lot 50x150, large barn, 2 wells, fruit, etc.
\$2750.00 for this elegant residence, gas in every room, bath-room, concrete walks, furnace, cellar, plastered barn, 6 rooms.
\$1200.00 for this fine new home, fine shade, concrete walks, well, 5 rooms, front and rear porch.

GEO. SCHAEFER,
Real Estate and
General Insurance
First National Bank Bldg. Seymour.

Talcum Time

THE disagreeable features of summer time are largely overcome by the use of good talcum powder—the kind sold by your druggist. We have all the popular kinds known to be good. See our fine perfumes and toilet requisites.

Cox Pharmacy,
Phone 100.



When Columbia "Primps" on July 4th in honor of her Uncle Sam's birthday she will never forget that the first principle of hygiene and cleanliness is in having her teeth and mouth in good condition. Celebrate the 4th of July by having your teeth attended to, whether they need filling, crowning, bridging or an entire new set inserted by coming to
Dr. B. S. Shinness.

PERSONAL.

Fred Enochs was here from Brownstown Tuesday.

Mrs. J. R. Gebhart was a passenger to New Albany this morning.

Charles Reinhardt and family came down from Indianapolis Monday.

Carl Wipperman was down from Columbus to spend Sunday with relatives and friends.

J. C. Stewart, who returned here recently from California, went to Valonia Monday morning.

A. Sciarra and daughter, Miss Mattie, went to Cincinnati Sunday morning to spend the day.

Theodore Markworth came down from Indianapolis to attend the German Lutheran picnic Tuesday.

Miss Clara Wehrkamp came down from Indianapolis to attend the German Lutheran picnic Tuesday.

Miss Edna Renner came down from Aurora Saturday to be the guest of Irma Heideman for several days.

Rev. Pohlman, pastor of the German Lutheran church at Sauers, was in this city Tuesday afternoon.

Miss Lenora Pherigo, of Columbus, who has been visiting Miss Edna Smith, returned home last evening.

Miss Nellie A. Crane has gone to Washington to attend the meeting of the State Music Teachers Association.

Mr. Snyder, an employee of the Ahlbrand Carriage Company, went west Monday morning on the accommodation.

Miss Joanna Newby has returned home from attending the international Sunday school convention at Louisville.

Mrs. Sciarra, of Cincinnati, mother of A. Sciarra, the tailor, is here to spend a few weeks with her son and family.

Clyde J. Roach, of Indianapolis, returned here late Tuesday afternoon from a trip south of here on the Pennsylvania line.

Jesse Himler, the REPUBLICAN carrier in the Third ward, has returned from spending a week with relatives and friends in Indianapolis.

John Rinne returned to Salem today after a brief visit at home. He is a student of medicine and is assisting in the office of Dr. A. A. Reed at Salem this summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Gorbett went to North Vernon Tuesday morning to visit some friends near that place. They expect to be away from the city about a week.

Arthur French, William Zickler, Norman Barkman, John Eudaly, Ed Blase, Dr. Haas and Estel Hancock drove to Brownstown last evening to play for the township commencement.

Miss Christie May Ahlbrand and Miss Mary Nienaber came down from Columbus Tuesday morning to be the guests of Miss Eleanor Ahlbrand and to attend the German Lutheran picnic.

Miss Vallie Woensner, who has been here from Indianapolis visiting friends, has been the guest of Miss Alma Baldwin, of near West Redington, for several days. Miss Woensner and Miss Baldwin spent a few hours in Seymour Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Graham returned this morning from attending the State Music Teachers' Association at Washington, Ind. The Messiah was given at the opera house with a chorus of 125 voices, under the direction of J. M. Black, who has been professor in music for the past fourteen years in the Washington schools. Prof. Black is well known among the teachers in this county, having been instructor in music several times in the county institutes.

A PARTY STIMULUS

Result at Chicago Has Been Helpful in Indiana, Says Keating.

Indianapolis, June 24.—"Big Chief" Joseph Keating of the Fairbanks organization, who managed the vice president's race, has returned from Chicago. Notwithstanding the harrowing finish of the Fairbanks boom, he is wearing a smile fully as broad as that of Secretary Taft himself. "I feel," said Keating, "that the Republicans have nominated a good ticket. I am gratified that the Indiana Republicans were united at Chicago. It makes an ordinary Hoosier like myself feel good to know that Indiana was the only state presenting a candidate that stood faithfully by its candidate to the end. While we did not win, no Hoosier has reason to feel ashamed of the impression made by Indianapolis people at Chicago. It seems to me now that we shall go into this fight in Indiana this fall with a more united front than ever before. The loyal co-operation which characterized the efforts of Indiana men at Chicago has served to bring Indiana Republicans into closer relations than ever before. I am speaking entirely within the bounds of truth when I say that Mr. Fairbanks's friends at Chicago attracted the admiration of Republicans from all over the country by their loyalty to the state and to its candidate."

"In Taft and Sherman the Republicans have the easiest kind of a ticket for us to defeat in Indiana," says Stokes Jackson, chairman of the Democratic state committee. Jackson has been touring the state some with Thomas R. Marshall of Columbia City, nominee for governor. "We are right in the midst of a campaign now," said Jackson. "There will be no rest until after the election. The formal opening of our campaign will take place some time between the 15th of August and the first of September. We are having large meetings and if there are any Democrats who are not going to vote for Bryan I have failed to find them." Chairman Jackson has made up his mind that Taft and Sherman will be easy picking for the Democrats in this state. "Do you think the gold Democrats will line up for Bryan?" he was asked. "There isn't any doubt about it," he replied. "Why, there's Charlie Jewett of New Albany and many other gold Democrats who were active against Bryan in 1896 who are ready and anxious to do whatever they can for him in the present campaign. Marshall and Bryan will get all of the gold Democrats this time." Secretary Joe Reiley reinforced Chairman Jackson's statement about the gold Democrats with the statement that former Congressman William D. Bynum of Indianapolis, a leader of the gold Democratic movement in 1896, is now lined up with his own party. As to what attitude the Indiana delegates will take on the demands of Samuel Gompers and other labor leaders on the matter of an injunction plank in the platform, Chairman Jackson said he was not informed. "We are not making platforms at this time," he added. Secretary Reiley said that the number of requests for tickets to the Denver convention is surprising considering the long distance the Hoosiers will have to travel to reach there.

Indiana Prohibitionists have decided to celebrate the national day of American independence by sending out a party on July 4 to begin a tour of the state. Sumner W. Hayes, Prohibition candidate for governor, will be the star of the traveling organization, and he will be assisted by a male quartet. Every county in the state will be visited by the traveling band of cold water advocates. A special train will convey the Indiana Prohibitionists to Columbus, O., where the Prohibition national convention will be held.

SEYMOUR DRY GOODS Co.

104 South Chestnut Street.

The time to buy dainty wash fabrics. Just now when the days are growing summery you'll want cool, light dresses.

We offer you a beautiful assortment of wash fabrics as linens, duck, lawn, dimities, tissues, batiste and ginghams.

Also the accompanying dainties as silk gloves, long or short lengths, all shades. Silk and pongee parasols, fancy borders.

Belts, belt buckles and pins, 25c to 50c. Collars, ties and collar pins. Hose, plain and fancy in white, tan and black. Come and see.

CLAYPOOL & FRY,

Successors to L. F. Miller & Co.

Williams Carbolic Salve With Arnica and witch Hazel.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, tetter, chapped hands and all skin eruptions. It is guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c by A. J. Pellens Druggist.

Williams Mfg. Co. Props. Cleveland, O.

Former Indiana Tin Plate Magnate Dies in Paris.

Paris, June 24.—William B. Leeds, the American financier, formerly of Richmond, Ind., is dead at the Ritz hotel in this city. Mr. Leeds was prominently identified with the Rock Island interests and with other large enterprises for years. His start toward fortune was made in an Indiana tin-plate mill.

Mr. Leeds came abroad for the benefit of his health, which had been failing for several years past. The body will be sent to New York June 27.

It is said here that Mr. Leeds, who was at one time president of the Rock Island railroad, leaves a fortune larger than generally was supposed. Intimate friends in Paris estimate his wealth at \$35,000,000. Mr. Leeds was forty-six years old.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by Catarrh which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give one hundred dollars for any case of deafness caused by catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. E. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo Ohio. Sold by all druggists, 75c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

FOR SALE—Ten tons old timothy hay in barn. Also twenty acres of timothy hay and clover mixed in meadow for sale in field. See E. C. BOLLINGER at once.

CONGDON & DURHAM,

Fire, Tornado, Liability, Accident and Sick Benefit
INSURANCE
Real Estate, Rental Agency
Prompt Attention to All Business

FOR your new Clothes, go to the Home of Genuine Tailor Made Clothes; also cleaning, pressing, etc.

A. SCIARRA,
Tailor by Trade,
4 S. Chestnut St. Seymour, Ind.

TAKE YOUR BABY TO Platter & Co.,

And get the Picture while you can. Delays are dangerous.

LEWIS & SWAILS
LAWYERS
SEYMOUR, INDIANA

Robert H. Hall ARCHITECT

725 N. Ewing St., Seymour, Ind.

T. M. JACKSON, Jeweler & Optician

104 W. SECOND ST.

Harry Marberry, General Concrete Contractor

Sidewalk, Curb and Gutter a Specialty
218 S Broadway, Seymour.

DR. T. M. HUNT

Diseases of Women a Specialty
Office Over Laupus' Jewelry Store

"Will Go on Your Bond"

Will write any kind of
INSURANCE
Clark B. Davis
LOANS NOTARY

ELMER E. DUNLAP, ARCHITECT

824-828 State Life Bldg. INDIANAPOLIS. Branch Office, Columbus

WANT ADVERTISING

FOR SALE.—Fine Jersey cow. See T. R. Carter. je24tf

BERDON—Barber wants your business. m20d-tf

Weather Indications.

Fair tonight and Thursday, cooler tonight.

Plenty of Trouble

is caused by stagnation of the liver and bowels, to get rid of it and headache biliousness and the poison that brings jaundice, take Dr. King's New Life Pills, the reliable purifiers that do the work without grinding or griping. 25c at W. F. Peter drug Co.

Advertised Letters

The following is a list of letters remaining in the postoffice at Seymour and if not called for within 14 days will be sent to the dead letter office.

LADIES.
Mrs. Geo Hartmaker.
Mrs. Lon Kahrs.
Mrs. Lon Kinzel.
Mrs. Minnie Powell.
Mrs. Emma Robbins.
GENTS.
Mr. Jim Broyles.
Mr. Edwin E. Lewis.
Walter Montgomery.
Mr. Charles B. McDonnald.
Mr. Thomas Roberts.
W. P. MASTERS,
Seymour, June 22 1908.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Prevailing Current Prices for Grain and Livestock.

Indianapolis Grain and Livestock.
Wheat—Wagon, 85c; No. 2 red, 86c. Corn—No. 2, 70c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 50c. Hay—Clover, \$9.00@10.00; timothy, \$9.00@10.00; mixed, \$7.00@10.00. Cattle—\$3.50@7.25. Hogs—\$4.00@6.20. Sheep—\$3.00@4.50. Lambs—\$4.50@5.50. Receipts—10,000 hogs; 1,500 cattle; 700 sheep. In the horse market trading was quiet and prices were at about the same level as last week.

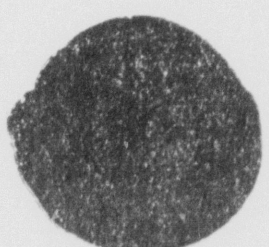
At Cincinnati.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 90c. Corn—No. 2, 72c. Oats—No. 2, 54c. Cattle—\$2.25@6.50. Hogs—\$2.75@6.15. Sheep—\$2.25@4.50. Lambs—\$4.00@6.85.

At Chicago.
Wheat—No. 2 red, 91c. Corn—No. 2, 70½c. Oats—No. 2, 51c. Cattle—Steers, \$5.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$3.25@5.25. Hogs—\$5.00@6.25. Sheep—\$3.50@5.25. Lambs—\$5.00@7.00.

New York Livestock.
Cattle—\$3.75@7.05. Hogs—\$4.00@6.50. Sheep—\$3.50@5.00. Lambs—\$6.00@7.05.

At East Buffalo.
Cattle—\$4.50@7.00. Hogs—\$3.50@6.50. Sheep—\$3.00@5.00. Lambs—\$5.00@6.25.

Wheat at Toledo.
July, 87c; Sept., 87½c; cash, 89½c. Big cut or little cuts, small scratches or bruises or big ones are healed quickly by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is especially good for piles. Be sure to get DeWitt's. Sold by all druggists.



Watch the Spot

The International Sunday School convention in session at Louisville decided to hold their next convention in San Francisco in 1911.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 members of the Travelers' Protective association are gathered in Milwaukee to attend the annual convention of that association.

A fire at Port Chester, N. Y., destroyed a block of buildings occupied chiefly by business firms, rendered forty families homeless and entailed a loss of \$500,000.

A geological survey report says that precious metals to the value of more than \$7,000,000 annually are now being taken from the placer mines of Seward peninsula in Alaska.

When you have Backache the liver or kidneys are sure to be out of gear. Try Sanol, it cures backache in 24 hours, and there is nothing better for the liver or kidneys. For sale at the drug store.

Come in and hear the Barn Dance Song at Vande Walle's.

We do "Printing That Pleases."

JULY The 4th.

Don't forget that the Nation's Greatest Holiday, The Fourth of July, falls on Saturday this year.

You will have to get ready for it in this and next week.

How about a new Suit, a new Hat, some soft Shirts, thin Underwear. You will enjoy the day better if you are rightly dressed for it. If you come to us for your outfit you'll be comfortable, happy and have money in your pocket.

THOMAS CLOTHING CO.

K. of P. BUILDING.

SMITH & REMY, Publishers.

SEYMOUR, INDIANA.

MARRIAGE WASN'T A FAILURE.

And the Ranchman Told the Book Agent Why It Wasn't.

"During territorial days I was canvassing in eastern Washington for a New York publishing house," said Lue E. Vernon. "I was showing a book among the ranchers those days which had for a title, 'Is Marriage a Failure?' It was a popular book that I carried everywhere I went. I tried to sell it nearly everywhere I showed it. But I went up against one rancher that wouldn't have it at all. He was about 35 and weighed 160; built in proportion. Just as soon as he saw the title he shoved it away from him.

"I don't want the book like that," he said. "I know marriage isn't a failure, because I have tried it. Now look here at Martha. She builds the fires in the morning, gets breakfast, fixes five children ready for school, looks after two more, feeds the hogs, makes the butter, cooks all the meals, does all the garden, splits wood, does odd jobs about the place between times, not to mention keeping up our church work on Sundays. Could I get anybody except by marrying 'em that would do as much as she does? I guess not, mister, and I don't have to buy a book to be like that. I think the book is a failure. I don't want your book, but you kin stay to dinner and sample Martha's cooking. Company is all the same to her."

"I excused myself, and mounting my pinto, cause, I headed toward Palouse City."—Washington Standard.

Drink More Booze.

"There is no use of denying that women do drink far more than they used to," said the manager of a New York restaurant in the heart of the shopping district. "I started in as manager here eighteen years ago. At that time, and for years afterward, no nice woman would have thought of coming into a place like this and drinking liquor for herself. Since that time, however, about ten years ago I think the change began. Tidings and habits spread quickly among women, and it was not long before we had a greatly amplified patronage of women who drank more than they ate. And it has been going that way ever since, till now it is the understood and apparently accepted thing. I think the habit of public drinking by women generally classed as nice took its beginning from the time when great hordes of our folk began to make their European tours. American women noticed in France particularly, that the women made no bones about taking their drink wherever and whenever they wanted it. The American woman soon came to the conclusion that if such a brown-brown let as the French were allowed to drink without restriction they guessed that they ought to have the same privileges."

Arrested for Selling Easter Chicks.

Gaston Faivre has been convicted through the efforts of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals of selling Easter chicks last Easter time in violation of a section of the penal code which states "that a person who furthers any act of cruelty to any animal, or any act tending to produce cruelty, is guilty of a misdemeanor." This is the first time that the selling of Easter chicks has been construed as falling under this section, although the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals has been trying for years to stop the practice on the ground that after the chicks are purchased they are allowed to starve, or are killed through the carelessness of children. Faivre was arrested after Special Agent Calhoun of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals had bought several newly incubated chickens a few days before Easter and seen a little boy buy others. Sentence was suspended.

Growing Dahlias.

The dahlia is now obtainable in more than a hundred varieties, and for cutting purposes is the latest of field flowers, and second to none in beauty. It blossoms far into the fall.

1. Planting dahlia tubers remember that the buds are in the neck of the tuber, and if this is cut off the bulb will not grow. Do not plant until all danger of frost is over. Bury the tubers about 4 inches and water well after planting. Rich heavy soil is needed. The plants should be 2 or 3 feet apart. They should have plenty of light and air, but should not be exposed to direct sun. All but the strongest shoots should be removed as they appear and the plants tied to stakes 4 feet high. This method produces large blossoms. When frost has killed the tops in the fall, store the tubers in a dry cool room or cellar.

The Hiccough Easily Stopped.

This is a most distressing and obstinate complaint to those in whom it occurs. We do not refer, of course, to the hiccough attendant upon great prostration of the system, but to those instances (very frequent, indeed) of a simple spasmodic condition of stomach and oesophagus which assails the individual without any other symptoms of disease, and in the treatment of which anti-spasmodics prove inert. Relief can be obtained by directing the patient to hold the arms straight above the head and to keep inspiring as long as is feasible, so as to retain the air in the lungs for as long a period as possible.—Family Doctor.

Puts It Up to the City.

Samuel Rea, third vice-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, puts it right up to New York city. He wants to know how the city expects to care for the 200,000 passengers that will be landed daily at the new Pennsylvania terminal at Thirty-third street. The subway, he says, cannot handle the crush of traffic from the tube and the crush in the city for most underground outlets. The proposed branch along Seventh avenue is not only an immediate necessity, he says, but will add to the prosperity of other boroughs. He asks that property owners join with the citizens of New York in pushing the project.

Serving Meals A La Cart.

In a certain hotel grillroom in the White Light district of New York city one of the fads is to pass the roast turkey around the room on a little table on wheels and cut off a portion for each patron while he looks on. The other evening a young woman from out of the west visited the grill and after seeing the perambulating turkey remarked to her escort: "That must be what they call serving meals a la cart." She was awarded the lemon prize.

His Method.

"How in the world does Smith earn money enough to eat three porterhouse steaks a day?"

"By posing as 'The Cereal Eater' in The Vegetarian Magazine."

Hat Revelation.

Anybody can wear a bowler, a straw hat, or a cap, but it's the culture of the wearer.—Madrid Moda.

OMNIPRESENCE

We thank thee, Lord, with grateful heart,
That thou hast given us to see
Thy face from every field and mart,
Thy form in every flower and tree;

To know thy voice in every wind,
Thy smile in all the sunlit blue,
To read the one eternal mind
In every precept, old and new.

When morn her glowing mantle spreads
Before the radiant gate of day,
When noon her sapphire glory sheds
Upon the ever brightening way.

When eve the chariot of the sun
Draws home in paganry sublime,
'Tis but thy hand at work upon
The everlasting loom of Time.

Thy shuttles speed unerringly:
Nor one is idle or misplaced;
And wonder dumb, in all we see
The pattern which thy love has traced.

We thank thee, Lord, we thank thee, Lord,
That not in creeds we seek thy will—
In all thy bounty has outpoured
We feel and know and love thee, still!

—Miriam Ormonde Smallwood, in Boston Transcript.

IN THE ROYAL GARDENS.

I almost despair of giving you any idea of the wonder of the garden on that summer morning. It was just 7 o'clock as Claude Graham stepped out upon the terrace that skirts the south front of the palace; the last musical chime from the guardroom tower had that moment ceased, leaving the warm air still humming like a great top. But for this, though, and the chattering of birds in every bush, the place lay before him silent and deserted, flooded with sunshine, and full of an unbelievable freshness. It was a world of fairyland into which the boy seemed to have stepped all at once.

You imagine him, please, tiptoeing ever so softly along the terrace, as if fearful to break the enchantment with a human footfall, and, finally, at the head of the broad marble steps that lead downward to the fountains, halting in mere delight of contemplation.

"And to think," he said under his breath, "that two days ago I was in England, and all this merely a name on the map!"

There was plenty of excuse for his enthusiasm. The private gardens of the fearful Royal palace are a sufficiently enchanting sight at times more prosaic than even on a June morning. Even the stolid Baedeker pays them the supreme compliment of a double star, and Baedeker, I suppose, was not written by an impressionable boy of 20 on his first visit to the country. He adds, however, that admission for a stranger is very difficult to obtain; but as Claude Graham was staying in the palace itself (where he had arrived the night before as guest to the English tutor of the King's brothers), these obstacles in the way of less favored tourists did not affect him.

On the farther side of the paved square in which are the fountains and separated from it by a tall hedge, is the Queen's rose garden. From his position on the steps Claude could see right over this hedge and into the paradise (in the proper sense of the word) beyond. And in the paradise behold Eve herself, hatless and dressed all in white, standing tiptoe to snip roses from the top of a pergoia arch into the basket at her feet.

For a moment astonishment, as I say, held him at pause. Then he ran lightly down the remaining steps, passed round the great stone basin, where the goldfish were enjoying a shower bath of diamonds, and so came to the gap in the oleander hedge through which you pass to the rose-garden. There he stood hesitating, a little at a loss (as well he might be) for an excuse to enter, but with never a thought but that he would find means somehow for a closer sight of her who was within. You perceive from this what she was like to look at, a circumstance which saves me the trouble of attempting to describe her—which I couldn't do at all satisfactorily to myself.

He had not to wait long, for Providence, which watches over the sentimental, had decreed that just beyond the hedge a small and grossly overfed dog should be basking in the sun, lazily snapping at flies. It was a quite horrid little dog, so ridiculously covered with hair as to be practically the same at both ends, except for a huge bow of pink ribbon with which someone had very thoughtfully distinguished its neck, and no sooner did it detect the presence of Claude than it launched itself upon him in a fury of yapping resentment.

So fierce a commotion breaking the quiet of the rose garden naturally startled her. She looked round in alarm, and seeing first the dog, then an unknown young man gazing up at her through the gap in the hedge, "Oh!" said she, but by no means in an unfriendly manner, and after a moment's hesitation she added more slowly, "I'm so sorry; he won't bite at all, really."

"In that case," asked Claude boldly, "would you very much mind putting your monster under a spell again? You see," he explained, "I can't in honor fight anything so disproportionate, but he'd be awfully ill if he were to eat me."

She smiled with an air of polite amusement. "And if I call him off?" she asked. "What then?"

"Then, of course," said Claude, "I shall be able to enter the enchanted garden."

I fancy her eyebrows went up ever so slightly at this. He was certainly a most self-confident young man. However, she summoned the dog, which came unwillingly, still emitting a rumbling protest against the folly of permitting the intruder to remain alive.

"Be quiet!" she commanded it reprovingly, adding in explanation to Claude, "You see, I can't scold it properly, because I don't even know its name."

"No?" said Claude, standing beside her now and pretending to look at the dog.

"No, it isn't my monster at all, really. I believe it belongs to one of the ladies-in-waiting."

"Oh," said Claude, "I see."

"Well!" He started to find her regarding him critically.

"I beg your pardon."

"I said 'Well,'" she repeated. "What I meant by that was that you seem to have remarkably little conversation, considering the informality with which you managed your introduction."

"I am more than sorry, your ma—"

he began, and checked the words, remembering suddenly that his only possible course was to affect to continue the mistake.

"More than sorry," he finished, "if I appeared rude."

"You certainly did," said the lady frankly. "But I'm afraid it's a little late for apologies. Wouldn't it be more

practical of you to get on that seat, and help me with the high roses?"

"I shall be honored," said Claude. He took the scissors she held out to him, and mounting the bench, began snipping in silence, but wondering furiously what on earth was going to happen next. So you have a picture of them, in the quiet garden, among the scent of the roses; the young man on the seat, the lady standing below with basket upheld to catch the great creamy blossoms as they fell, and, completing the trio, the dog with no name, already asleep again in the sunshine.

"Of course," she cried radiantly, "that's it. How foolish of me!"

Claude looked bewildered.

"You want to smoke; men always get sulky when they're like that. Please do. Have you a cigarette?"

"As a matter of fact," said Claude, smiling back in spite of himself, "I have several."

"Then get down and light one," she commanded. "Never mind about the roses." And, as he still hesitated: "Be quick! I'm not accustomed to be disobeyed."

Naturally, after that he could do nothing but submit, and, descending obediently, he produced from his pocket a cigarette case, which, being a presentation and absurdly out of keeping with its undergarment owner, happened to be of gold, with Claude inlaid in tiny stones upon the cover. I mentioned this because, just as he drew it out, the thought flashed upon him with a faint amusement that the name so blazoned was identical with that of his majesty of Enaria. He wondered whether his companion would notice it also, and glancing at her to ascertain, found her eyes fixed upon the glittering toy with an expression almost of alarm. Suddenly she raised them appealingly to his face.

"You!" she stammered. "I—I'd no idea!"

Her surprise at this simple coincidence was so much greater than he had anticipated, that for the second time Claude felt himself blushing awkwardly.

"I'm so sorry," he said, half feeling as though some apology were demanded. "I—I couldn't help it, you know."

Oddly enough, her embarrassment seemed to increase with his own.

"Oh, please!" she cried hastily, "it's really I who should—oh, I do hope you believe that I hadn't any idea—"

"Of course," said Claude soothingly, knowing nothing but that her confusion and distress were obviously genuine.

"How could you have?"

"You do forgive me, then?" She looked up again quite shyly.

"Forgive you?"

"I must be getting back," she said, "or Mme. de Gueslin will be up and wondering what's become of me."

Then, seeing Claude's involuntary look of surprise, she added hastily, "But you—you won't visit my sins on her head, will you? She's such an old dear, really. It was the head gardener said I might cut some roses for her."

"The head gardener?" Suddenly a glorious doubt began to rise in Claude's mind. Did queens, even in these democratic days, speak thus?

"Yes, He's awfully fond of Mme. de Gueslin. So's everybody. I used to worship her when she was my governess. That's why I came to stay here. And now—Oh, I do hope," appealingly, "I've not got her into trouble on my very first morning. Please say I haven't."

But, for once, her companion failed to notice the very becoming effect of anxiety upon gray eyes.

"Your first morning!" he repeated with growing excitement.

"Yes! I only arrived from England last night."

"But, good heavens," cried Claude, breathlessly, "so did I!"

"You!" Suddenly, in her amazement, she abandoned the careful French.

"Why, then—Of course, now I look at you, you're not the king at all. You're the young man in the Berne refreshment room."

Claude started violently; at the word, a vast illumination seemed to pour into his mind. "And you," he almost shouted, "you're the girl with the hot coffee!"

For a moment he stood staring, confounded by this sudden access of intelligence.

"I knew I'd seen you somewhere before," he said at last. "That's why I thought—that's why we both thought—"

"He broke off abruptly; then with an unmistakable sigh of relief, added: "By George, though, I'm awfully glad we aren't!"

The girl gave no answer to this, but doubtless Claude, watching her face, saw something there that satisfied him that the thanksgiving was really a duet.

"And now," he suggested cheerily, "let's begin all over again, in English."

—Arthur Eckersley in The Sketch.

Tourist and the High Priced Candles.

A tourist was shown to a room in a hotel in Brussels, where he found twenty candles stuck in a chandelier. As it was dark the attendant lighted them all, but the guest had been in Continental hotels before and made him put them out immediately.

This was of no avail, however. In his bill next day he found them charged, "Twenty candles, 10 francs."

The tourist thereupon went back to the room and took out all the candles, wrapped each one in paper and put them into his pocket.

When he was about to leave the house he found the servants drawn up in two lines in the hall, ten men servants on one side, ten maid servants on the other, all smiling and ready for the expected tip. Then he drew out his package and distributed the candles, one to each.

"Allow me, monsieur," he said with a bow, "permit me, mademoiselle. They are very superior candles. I assure you, I paid half a franc apiece for them."

And he left them all staring at the candles in their hands like so many altar boys.—Tit Bits.

Part of the Treatment.

After being treated by a specialist for a month, the stout personage, anxious to reduce his bulk, received his bill. He gasped, hastened to the doctor, and arrived in great perspiration.

"Doctor, doctor," he explained, breathlessly, "this bill is as big as I am. I haven't lost an ounce."

"Tut, tut," replied the specialist, affably, "the bill is part of the treatment; I see that it has made you perspire."—London Tit-Bits.

Changing Sky Line.

No sky line in the world is changing more noticeably than that of New York city, all on account of the sky piercing towers and high buildings that are so rapidly rearing their roofs above the general level. These structures, whose foundations have been laid within the last dozen years, represent an expenditure of about \$370,000,000.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Charred Cobs for Pigs.

The pigs should have access to a pile of charred cobs or dry wood ashes, as it is beneficial in correcting the acids and aids in the bone development of the animal. The elements which go to bone-building animals are imparted to them when they are enabled to get charcoal and it is quite as important as salt. Charcoal will also tend to prevent worms in hogs and cattle.

Controlling Potato Scab.

To grow potatoes free from scab it is essential that they be planted on ground which has not previously produced scabby potatoes, and that the seed planted shall be free from scab. If the seed potatoes are even very slightly scabby, or if any of the tubers in the crop from which the seed was selected show signs of scab, it is wise to treat the potatoes before planting in order to destroy the scab spores. This is done by soaking the tubers, either before or after cutting, for one and a half hours in a solution of corrosive sublimate, using one ounce of the poison to eight or nine gallons of water. Another treatment is to soak the potatoes in a solution of eight fluid ounces of formalin to five gallons of water for about the same period of time.—John W. Lloyd in The Breeder's Gazette.

Feed for Breeding Geese.

To secure the greatest profit I cater to the Jewish trade, and this requires very fat geese, young or old, as they use the fat for culinary purposes. I sell direct to the consumer. The geese are about six months old when marketed, at which time they will average about 15 pounds. The adult geese will usually commence laying about the middle of February, if it is not too cold and they are properly fed.

The food for the breeding geese is as follows (by measure): Vegetables, ten parts; beef scraps, five parts; bran, twenty parts; middlings, twenty parts; cornmeal, thirty parts. The beef scraps are used only from January till they stop laying. Throughout the laying season feed ten quarts to thirty geese, morning and evening. During the summer and fall if they have good pasture feed five quarts instead of ten quarts. The geese have free range all year and on our farm have drinking water all the time, but none for bathing or swimming, as it is not necessary.—S. Tallum in National Stockman and Farmer.

Sowing Rape in the Corn.

In order to make farming yield good returns it is absolutely essential that the land be made to produce just as much as possible and with as much economy of labor as possible. A good way of managing at least a small acreage of corn each year is to sow a few pounds of rape seed in it at the last cultivation, which will make a good growth before fall. This field should be located where it would be easily accessible from the farmstead and fenced hog tight. By the time the corn is ripe the young hogs if farrowed in March or April should be large enough to fatten.

They may be turned into this field and all the attention they will need is to see that they are well supplied with good, fresh water. In this way the labor of caring for the hogs at a busy time is saved and also that of husking the corn needed. It is said by those who have tried this method that hogs make a more satisfactory gain on it than when kept in a pen and fed. At any rate, it is a proposition worthy the attention of every farmer and all who possibly can do so ought to make arrangements to try it this year.—Farm, Stock and Home.

Brussels Sprouts.

This vegetable is a valuable addition to the kinds usually grown in the home vegetable garden. It is a close relative of the cabbage and cauliflower, but instead of producing a single head the plant forms a number of small heads in the axils of the leaves and their heads are called sprouts and are the edible part of the vegetable. The sprouts average one to two inches in diameter.

The seed should be sown in the open ground as early as the weather permits in April. When the plants are three inches high they should be transplanted or thinned out into rows 24 to 30 inches apart and about two feet apart in the row. The plants must be well watered after they have been moved. As the small sprouts begin to crowd the leaves should be broken from the stem to give the small heads more room. A few leaves should be left at the top of the stem where the new heads are formed.

In warm climates the plants may be left in the open ground all winter, the heads being removed as desired; but in more northern latitudes plants that are well laden with heads are taken up when frost comes and set close together in a pit or cellar, or a "cold frame" or a bed covered with glass. With a little soil packed about their roots they will in this way be kept all winter, being used when needed. When boiled or stewed with cream they are delicious.

Remaking Worn-out Farms.

A young farmer in Kansas is the owner of a quarter section of land upon which wheat has been grown continuously for twenty-five years. The production on this farm has decreased during the past few years and the farmer, knowing nothing of any crop but wheat, asked the advice of the department of agriculture at Washington and was told that he had exhausted his farm by the too long continued growing of one crop. There was the need of the growing of some crop that would put back into the soil the qualities that the wheat had taken from it. Even with the best results from wheat there would be a greater profit in the farm if greater diversification were induced in. The farm was mapped out with certain fields in alfalfa, certain in corn followed by peas, certain in timothy, and so on, the proportion being such as to provide for the given number of hogs and cattle which were known to bring added profit on such a farm. The exact results that would be derived from following these directions were twice any sum he had ever produced on the farm before.

A farmer in Ohio wrote that he had struggled for twenty years on an eighty-acre farm heavily mortgaged, but had been unable to reduce his debt or rise above a poverty that made the bringing up of his family a humiliation because of the lack of any advantages he was able to give them. He asked if there was any hope for him upon the farm or if he might as well give up the fight. The department requested that he make

a detailed report of his farm and its soils, and upon this it based a plan of farming which he was recommended to follow to the letter. There was a profit the first year of \$2000, and the department believes that ultimately the de-capitalized eighty acres can be made to yield \$5000 a year.—William A. Du Puy in The World Today.

Fighting Scale Insects.

In nothing do farmers more need expert advice than in the extermination of insects that threaten the destruction of their hard raised crops. Especial study has been given to the cotton boll weevil, particularly malicious in Texas and Louisiana. The investigation shows that dry weather is destructive to the pest, but the entomologists agree that the worse enemy to the weevil is the native ant, *solenopsis geminata*. Climbing the stalk for the possible nectar of the blossom, it encounters the weevil and is therefore much to be desired by cotton growers, and as a matter of fact the tribe is advancing. Imported parasites have been tried against the weevil, but with poor results. This native combatant is best.

Another large field for the entomologists, both state and federal, says The Craftsman, is the study of washes to be used for the San Jose scale, the enemy of orchards from California, where it first appeared, eastward to the Atlantic border, where it now infests peach, plum, pear and apple trees. Lime-sulphur washes have been experimented with, the bureau of chemistry aiding essentially in finding the best proportions and the best manner of application. An efficient formula is found to be 50 gallons of water, 20 pounds of quicklime and 15 pounds of either flour or flowers of sulphur, boiled together for one hour. Salt and sugar have both been tried with the above ingredients, but the bureau finds they add nothing to the efficacy of the lime and sulphur. Various other injurious growths on fruit trees are also killed by this simple wash.

But better, because less trouble, is the destruction of the scale insects by beetles and birds. This subject has received the careful attention of the biologists of the department. The cardinal and grosbeak are found to be very fond of the plum scale, which also infests cherry trees. The black scale is now in California a more serious pest than the San Jose, and no less than twenty-nine species of birds are known to eat it. They include woodpeckers, sparrows, vireos, wrens and bluebirds. Indeed, fifty-seven species of birds feed upon some scale insects and their eggs. Who knows but that, without the aid of birds, the various scales would rob us of all our fruit?

How to Care for Pigeons.

In the matter of pigeon culture many boys and girls overdo caring for them. Pigeons, to do well, should not be handled much. If you have but a few pairs they may be housed in the warm barn loft or provided with a coop such as is built for poultry. But their house should be warm in winter and secure from draughts, for pigeons are very susceptible to cold.

Those little toy pigeon structures that are perched on the tops of tall poles or on the sharp roofs of barns and out-houses are never satisfactory. In the first place they are too diminutive for the breeding of the birds, and in the second place it is impossible to keep them clean, not speaking of the risk to the feathered occupants during the severe cold weather. So bear in mind that your pigeons must have large, well ventilated, scrupulously clean houses. Provide tobacco stalks, if possible, for them to build their nests from. Hay or straw fosters lice.

Pigeons must have plenty of flying room. If they are to be kept in a city or town where flying about as free as the air is not permissible, there must be a flying pen erected for them. This pen may be built on the plan of a miniature tennis court, being roofed with close wire netting, the same as the sides. About the sides of the pen place a six-inch board about four feet from the ground for the pigeons to roost on and sun themselves. Also have several shallow vessels of water about the pen for them that the fowls may drink and bathe at will. These vessels should be filled twice a day with pure, fresh water. Never allow the vessels to become dirty. Feed boxes save the food and should be used always. A famous pigeon raiser gives the following dietary for pigeons:

"The best grains and the proper proportions to feed are: Water, four parts; sifted cracked corn, two parts; Kafir corn, two parts; Canada peas, two parts; bird millet, one part (every second day); fine charcoal, two parts (once a week)."

Once or twice a week throw a handful or two of hempseed to the pigeons at noon. All other feeding should occur regularly at 7 o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The quality of food per pigeon can not be estimated. You must watch their eating and be governed that way. There should always be food enough placed in the feed boxes to supply the meal and leave some for eating later in the day.

Plenty of fine gravel and crushed oyster shell should be sprinkled everywhere about the flying pens and beside the feed boxes as well. During the summer months some green food may be given to the pigeons, such as pepper grass, lettuce leaves and perhaps some cabbage leaves.—Detroit News.

Wild Goose Story from Maine.

Here is a wild goose story from a South Hapswell correspondent: Friday afternoon as Edward H. Moody was working at Barne's Island Cove he saw a large wild goose setting in the edge of the water. The wind was blowing a good breeze at the time and the goose had evidently got in the sea and was taking his afternoon nap. Mr. Moody crept up and seized him by the neck and got one of the worst beatings of his life from the wings of the bird, but he held fast and took his prize home and has him still alive, and will keep him to show to his friends as a proof of the wonderful feat he accomplished.—Kennebec Journal.

Hanging Scaffolds.

With the modern skyscraping office building has come a new form of building scaffold. Instead of constructing the scaffold from below, which is impossible in the cases of buildings ranging from ten to fifty stories, platforms are suspended from the steel girders above. On these swinging platforms the bricklayers work and the scaffold is raised as the work progresses.—System.

DOG INTELLIGENCE.

Qualities of "Malamutes" Which Carry Mail in Alaska.

The Eskimo begins to train his dog for sledge work before it is a month old. One of the most interesting features of Eskimo villages are puppies tied to the pole of a tent. They pull on the rope with all their puppy strength in the effort to break away and join the frolics of their elders.

Not until a dog bred for mail service is one year old is it put in training for the trial. It begins by running ten miles with the team; then it is dropped out. Next day it runs the same distance. Gradually the distance is increased until it reaches its fifteenth month of life, when it becomes part of the regular service. The life of a mail dog is from three to four years. No greater punishment can be inflicted than to lay a dog off the service. When unruly they are often threatened with a lay-off, and with almost human intelligence they seem to understand the disgrace it implies in the eyes of their fellow-workers on the trail. All fight to be leaders. A constant spur to an unambitious dog is the "outsider," who will quickly take away the leadership not only in the mail service, but in teams maintained chiefly for the pleasure of the sport. The intelligence of the malamute is remarkable, its scent wonderful, its instinct, as a rule, unerring.

Some dogs are better trail followers than others, as some are better leaders. In a blizzard the best of them lose the trail, but invariably find it. When on the trail they never eat but once a day, after at the end of a journey. After feeding like weary children they fall asleep and are never quarrelsome. It takes on an average twenty pounds of food a day for a team of eleven dogs on a hard route.—St. Nicholas.

Dogwood.

The garden varieties of the dogwood, are among the most valuable shrubs in use, being especially adapted for moist and shady places. Some of them have richly colored twigs which produce a fine color effect in the winter. All are hardy and adapt themselves readily to a variety of soils and climates.

Flowering dogwood (*cornus florida*) is very showy in flower and also beautiful in autumn when the leaves change color before falling. The plant is of tree form, rather slow in growth, and ordinarily from 10 to 15 feet high. It has branches spreading almost horizontal. The flowers appear early in spring and in full bloom the shrub has a striking appearance owing to the whorls of leaves that surround the blossoms. It bears a bright scarlet fruit.

Red osier (*cornus stolonifera*) grows freely in marshy ground in Canada and the northern states. Its main stem is prostrate and from it many shoots grow 6 to 10 feet high. These shoots are green in summer but scarlet in winter. The flowers are white or cream and are followed by white fruit. A variegated leaved variety can be obtained and in some respects is best, having leaves that in summer are broadly and irregularly margined with yellow and white.

Cornelian cherry is a small tree or large shrub reaching a height of 15 feet. Small, bright yellow flowers appear in early spring before the foliage, giving the plant a very striking appearance at that time. There are two variegated forms which are beautiful.

Hardy Chrysanthemums.

S.S.S. FOR BAD BLOOD

When bad blood is caused from an infection of the circulation by the virus of Contagious Blood Poison, it usually shows in the form of ulcerated mouth and throat, copper-colored spots on the body, swollen glands in the groin, falling hair, sores and ulcers, etc. These general symptoms, affecting all parts of the body, show how deeply poisoned the blood becomes, and emphasizes the dangerous character of the trouble. If allowed to remain in the system the disease will finally wreck the health and break down the strongest constitution. No medicine can cure Contagious Blood Poison which does not rid the circulation of every particle of the virus. S. S. S. is the one real and certain cure; it goes down to the very bottom of the trouble, and by removing every trace of the poison, and adding rich, healthful qualities to the blood, forever cures this powerful disorder. S. S. S. is the most reliable of all blood purifiers, and its concentrated ingredients of healthful vegetable extracts and juices especially adapt it to curing this insidious trouble. Write for our home treatment book, which is a valuable aid in the treatment of the different stages of the disease, and ask for any special medical advice you wish. No charge for either.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

TESTED AND PROVEN

There Is a Heap of Solace in Being Able to Depend upon a well Earned Reputation.

For months Seymour readers have seen the constant expression of praise for Doan's Kidney Pills, and read about the good work they have done in this locality. Not another remedy ever produced such convincing proof of merit.

Mrs. Jessie Buckles, of 20 Jefferson Ave., Seymour, Ind., says: "I was in a very bad condition when I started using Doan's Kidney pills. I had a dull aching across my loins which caused me great pain if I attempted to stoop or lift anything. The kidney secretions were badly disordered and caused me a great deal of embarrassment. I also suffered from nervousness and dizzy spells."

On October 1906 Mrs. Buckles confirmed the above, saying: "I have never suffered the least symptom of kidney trouble since using Doan's Kidney Pills in 1899. I am very glad to give them my endorsement."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, New York, sole agents for the United States. Remember the name Doan's and take no other.

Teheran Again Quiet.

Washington, June 24.—Quiet is again prevailing in Teheran, according to a dispatch received at the state department from American Minister Jackson at that city. The minister's dispatch confirms the report that artillery was used in the severe fighting which has taken place in Teheran between the political societies and soldiers of the Persian government. A state of siege was proclaimed in the city. It is said that foreigners are not in especial danger.

Death was on His Heels.

Jesse P. Morris, of Skippers, Va., had a close call in the spring of 1906, says: "An attack of pneumonia left me so weak and with such a fearful cough that my friends declared consumption had me, and death was on my heels. Then I was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery. It helped me immediately, and after taking two and a half bottles I was a well man again. I found out that New Discovery is the best remedy for coughs and lung disease in all the world." Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peters drug store. 50c and \$1.00 bottle. Trial bottle free.

In a State of Expectancy.

Washington, June 24.—The state department has been officially notified of the departure of Secretary Jacob Sleeper of the American legation at Caracas, Venezuela, aboard the Marietta, leaving the United States without a diplomatic representative in that country. A state of expectancy exists and is the result of the inability of this country to secure any satisfaction from President Castro through Minister Ransom.

He Got What He Needed.

"Nine years ago it looked as if my time had come," says Mr. C. Farthing of Mill Creek, Ind. Ter. "I was so run down that life hung on a very slender thread. It was then my druggist recommended Electric Bitters. I bought a bottle and got what I needed—strength. I had one foot in the grave but Electric Bitters put it back on turf again, and I've been well ever since." Sold under guarantee at W. F. Peters drug store 50c.

EPHRAIM: You can't fail with Gold Medal Flour. NORA: BECKY: Gold Medal Flour for me. LIBBIE: REPUBLICAN Want Ads. Pay.

Building Material

For the Best at the Lowest Price Delivered on Short Notice, See

Travis Carter Co.

RAH, RAH, TAFT! NO JURISDICTION

Nominee Given a Record-Breaking Ovation on Yale Athletic Field.

ALL WERE GLAD TO SEE HIM

In Returning to His Alma Mater For His Class Reunion Secretary Taft Becomes Center of Attraction.

His Presence Taken as Omen of Good Luck For Yale Shut Out Her Hated Rivals.

New Haven, Conn., June 24.—As wild a scene of jubilation and as picturesque a mass of humanity as ever had a setting on a baseball diamond was that which the alumni of Yale university presented as a greeting to Secretary W. H. Taft yesterday afternoon as he sat with his class of '78 in the stand on Yale field to see the annual game between the Blue and Crimson. His cup of happiness was filled to overflowing, for not only was the crowd a record-breaker in his honor and the classes the noisiest ever in their dances upon the greensward, but Yale whipped her rival by the score of 3 to 0 in a game which was full of better playing than either team has shown this season. As an omen of good luck Secretary Taft, marching with Judge Hollister in the front rank of his class and immediately following a band which constantly played the stirring Yale airs, and flanked on either side by the Stars and Stripes and the banner of the class of '78, marched twice around the ball field in full view of more than 14,000 wildly cheering men and women, and followed by the reunion classes numbering several hundred young men. The secretary was loyal to his class, as he said he would be, and disdained to leave it when finally it was ushered under the towering football stand. Secretary Taft and his class, at the head of all reunion classes, made his appearance on the ball field at 3 o'clock. As the familiar figure of the secretary came from around one of the stands, thousands of people gave many lusty yells and bands massed behind the stands waiting for them to come into view, burst into music. The class of '78, with Mr. Taft at its head, swung onto the field and then began the procession which for more than thirty minutes was one great moving band of color and action. Stand after stand swung into unison of cheering under the leadership of men with megaphones as Mr. Taft and his classmates went by. Secretary Taft expects to visit his brother, Horace D. Taft, at Watertown, Conn., on Thursday night after the Yale-Harvard boat race. It is likely that he will proceed directly from Watertown to New York on Friday, as he has an engagement to meet General Luke E. Wright there that day.

Mine Burning for Years.

Butte, Mont., June 24.—General Manager Gillie of the Amalgamated Copper company properties, has issued an official statement concerning the fires in the Anaconda and Saint Lawrence mines, misleading statements concerning which have been sent out of this city. Mr. Gillie says that the blaze, which has been raging continuously since 1899, is no worse than it has been several times before, and there is nothing alarming in the situation. The fire is supposed to have been started from a miner's candle. For nine years it has fed on the timbers of that part to which it has been confined, spreading slowly. The sulphur in the ores also lends fuel to the smoldering flames.

Will Help the Work Along.

Tokio, June 24.—Following prolonged negotiations both at Tokio and Peking on the general subject of the commercial development of Manchuria the Japanese government has instructed its charge d'affaires at Peking to notify China that Japan would throw no obstacle in the way of the development of Chinese territory in Manchuria. On the contrary, Japan declares her willingness to assist in this work, and therefore will offer no objections to the construction of the Hsinmintun-Fukumen railroad, giving it a connection at some point south of Manchuria.

Cholera in Philippines.

Manila, June 24.—Cholera has broken out among the troops at Camp Gregg. Three scouts and one civilian have died from the disease and the camp has been placed under quarantine regulations. The situation with regard to the cholera outbreak in the province of Pan Gasinan of the Island of Luzon is very serious. Ninety-three cases have been reported in the last twenty-four hours, sixty of which have proved fatal.

An Operation Not Likely.

Cleveland, O., June 24.—Representative James Schoolcraft Sherman, Republican candidate for vice president, has been removed from the home of former Governor Herrick to Lakeside hospital, a sufferer from gall stones. If the patient's condition continues to improve it is not likely that an operation for the removal of the gall stones will be necessary.

Rights of State Do Not Extend to Express Shipments.

SUPREME COURT SAYS SO

Judgment In Favor of the Express Companies of State Affirmed by High Court.

The Remedy Sought, It Is Pointed Out, Lies With Commerce Commission.

Indianapolis, June 24.—The judgment refusing to mandate the Adams Express company, the American Express company and the United States Express company respectively, at the suit of the railroad commission, to deliver express packages free in all cities having a population of 2,500 or more, has been affirmed by the supreme court. The court says that the alternative writ was so framed as to cover all express packages, whether coming from within the state or from another state, and it holds that under the interstate commerce legislation of congress the state officers and state courts have no jurisdiction over shipments by express from outside the state. The opinion written by Judge Gillett, concludes with these words: "We may further say that it appears to us that if the conduct of the express companies in respect to interstate commerce is objectionable by reason of a failure to pursue the course demanded of them by the alternative writs, complaint should be made to the interstate commerce commission and not to the courts."

DESTRUCTIVE STORM

Much Damage Done by Tornado in Northern Indiana.

Logansport, Ind., June 24.—A severe storm passed over the northern part of the state late Tuesday afternoon, unroofing several houses and doing considerable damage to the crops and railroad property.

At Culver, a summer resort on Lake Maxinkuckee, several cottages were unroofed and the roofs blown into the lake. The Vandavia railroad's ice-house was wrecked and the debris blown off the track, delaying traffic two hours. The wreck crew from this city was called out.

Telegraph poles on both the Vandavia and Pan Handle railroads were blown down in many places and the service badly impaired. The damage to crops cannot be estimated, but many fields of wheat were blown to the ground in such shape that it can not be harvested.

Much Wheat Damaged.

Evansville, Ind., June 24.—One of the most severe electrical storms of the season passed over southern Indiana and western Kentucky early last night and considerable damage is reported. The wind blew at a terrific gale and trees were uprooted and many fences carried away. In some sections the rainfall was heavy. Considerable wheat in the fields was damaged by the wind and storm.

State Music Teachers Meet.

Washington, Ind., June 24.—The music teachers of the state began their annual convention in this city with a large attendance. The convention was formally opened with A. Ernestinoff of Indianapolis, president of the State Music Teachers' association, presiding. The public session was held in the opera house last night. Rev. U. M. McGuire of the First Baptist church presided and made a welcome address for the musical clubs of the city. Mayor Russell welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city, and A. Ernestinoff responded for the association. Following the welcome address the Washington Choral Symphony, composed of more than one hundred trained voices rendered Handel's "The Messiah." Some of the most celebrated musicians in the country will appear in recitals and concerts during the week. The program for this year's musical festival was arranged on an extensive scale, and the best talent in the country was engaged.

The Deadly Gasoline.

Logansport, Ind., June 24.—Mrs. A. M. Christie emptied a bottle of gasoline instead of turpentine into a tub of boiling water, and the fumes ignited from the flames of the gas stove. Fire was thrown outward and in a moment her whole body was enveloped in flames. Her husband heard her screams and threw a rug about her and succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Although seriously burned, it is believed she will recover.

Lad Drowned in Lake.

Sullivan, Ind., June 24.—The eight-year-old son of Mrs. George Purcell was drowned in the lake at the fair grounds while bathing. He was seized with cramps while in deep water. Chester Towsley, another boy, hearing his cries, dived into the water and succeeded in bringing the body ashore, but not in time to save his life.

A Simple Remedy

Cardui is a purely vegetable extract, a simple, non-intoxicating remedy, recommended to girls and women, of all ages, for womanly pains, irregularity, falling feelings, nervousness, weakness, and any other form of sickness, peculiar to females.

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

Mrs. A. C. Beaver, of Unicoi, Route No. 1, Marbleton, Tenn., writes: "I suffered with bearing-down pains, feet swelled, pain in right side, headache, pains in shoulders, nervous palpitation and other troubles I cannot mention, but I took Wine of Cardui and have found it the best medicine I ever used, for female troubles." Try Cardui.

AT ALL DRUG STORES

AIR DOME TONIGHT

BILLIE MOORE—Dancing and Singing.

MAY CARMOND—Singer of English Songs.

CLEONI PEARL FELL—Dancing.

Entire Change of Program

W. A. Carter & Son,

New Perfection Blue Flame Oil Stove

Lawn Mowers

We recently added a machine for sharpening lawn mowers. It does the work accurately and we guarantee all of our work.

GOLD MEDAL FLOUR



Pure
Wholesome
Clean
Nutritious
Excellent
Genuine
Faultless
Worthy
Helpful
Reliable



The Power behind the Cook

Advertise in The REPUBLICAN. It PAYS